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A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Royal and Noble Authors

O F

ENGLAND,

With LISTS of their WORKS.

*Dove, diavolo! Messer Ludovico, avete pigliato tante
coglionerie?* CARD. D'ESTE TO ARIOSTO.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

The THIRD EDITION, corrected and enlarged.

VOL. I.



L U B L I N :

Printed for GEORGE FAULKNER in *Essex-street,*
and HULTON BRADLEY in *Dame-street.*

MDCCCLIX.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

LIBRARY



AND

OF THE

LIBRARY

OF TWO VOLUMES

THE

VOL I

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TO
THE MOST NOBLE
FRANCIS
SEYMOUR CONWAY,
EARL OF HERTFORD,
VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP,
BARON CONWAY and KILLULTA,
KNIGHT
Of the Most Noble Order of the GARTER,
One of the LORDS of
HIS MAJESTY'S BED-CHAMBER,
AND
LORD-LIEUTENANT
Of the County of WARWICK.

My dear Lord,

I Should be afraid to offer you
the following work, if it was
not written with the utmost im-

A 2 partiality

DEDICATION.

partiality towards all persons and parties: It would be unpardonable to have a bias in a mere literary narrative. Yet some may think that I ought to be apprehensive of offering it to you from this very impartiality; I mean, from the freedom with which I speak of your great ancestor, the Protector Somerset. But whoever suspects you of unwillingness to hear truth, is little acquainted with you-----and indeed when you need not fear what truth can say of yourself, it would be too nice to feel for a remote progenitor; especially
as



DEDICATION.

as your virtues reflect back more honour to him, than his Splendor has transmitted to you. Whatever blemishes He had, he amply atoned, not only by his unhappy death, but by that beautiful humanity, which prompted him to erect a *Court of Requests* in his own house to hear the suits, the complaints, of the Poor.

If there were no other evident propriety, my Lord, in *my* presenting *you* with any thing that I should wish were valuable, the Poor would bear testi-

DEDICATION.

mony that an encomium on the Protector's benevolence can be no where so properly addressed as to the Heir of his Goodness.

I am, my LORD,
your LORDSHIP'S
most affectionate
humble Servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.



Advertisement.

THE Compiler of the following List flatters himself that He offers to the Public a present of some curiosity, though perhaps of no great value. This singular Catalogue contains an account of no fewer than ten English Princes, and of above four-score Peers, who at different periods, have thrown their mite into the treasury of Literature. The number much exceeds what is generally known---perhaps the obscurity of some will not at first sight make a favourable impression on the mind of the Reader, nor incline him to think that it was worth while to preserve the names of Authors, whose works have not seemed worth preserving. But when it is observed that it has been impossible to recover even the titles of many pieces written by so masterly a genius as Lord Somers, it may not be too favourable a judgment to presume that other able authors have met as unmerited a fate. As Lord Somers's pieces were anonymous, we no longer know what to ascribe to Him; and one cannot help making an inference a little severe; that the world is apt to esteem works more from the reputation of the Author, than from their intrinsic merit. Another cause that has drawn oblivion over some of our Catalogue, was the unfortunate age in which they ap-

peared, when Learning was but in its dawn, when our language was barbarous. How brightly would Earl Rivers have shined, had He flourished in the polished æra of Queen Anne! How would the thoughts of Bolinbroke twinkle, had He written during the wars of York and Lancaster!

Be this as it may; yet are there such great names to be found in this Catalogue, as will excuse erecting a peculiar class for them: Bacon, Clarendon, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the latter Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Herbert, Lord Dorset, and others are sufficient Founders of a new Order. Some years ago nothing was more common than such divisions of writers. How many German, Dutch, and other heralds, have marshalled authors in this manner! Balthazar Bonifacius made a collection of such as had been in love with statues*: Ravius Textor, of such as have died laughing†: Vossius, of chronologers: Bartholinus, of physicians who have been poets. There are catalogues of modern Greek poets; of illustrious bastards; of translators; of Frenchmen who have studied Hebrew‡; of all the authors bred at Oxford, by Antony Wood; and of all British writers in general by Bale, Pitts, and Bishop Tanner. But if this collection, fortified with such grave autho-

* Gen. Dict. vol. 10. p. 360.

† Theatr. Hist. lib. 2. chap. 87.

‡ In a book called, Gallia Orientalis.

rities



rities, should still be reckoned trifling by the generality ; it cannot, I would hope, but be acceptable to the noble families descended from these authors. Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by Genealogists, the following List may not be a despicable addition to those repositories. Of one use it certainly may be ; to assist future editors in publishing the works of any of these illustrious Personages.

In compiling this Catalogue, I have not inserted persons as authors, of whom there is nothing extant but letters or speeches. Such pieces show no intention in the writers to have been authors, and would swell this treatise to an immense magnitude. Bishop Tanner has erected many Kings and Queens into authors on these and still slenderer pretensions, in which He surpasses even his bountiful predecessor Bale. According to the former even Queen Eleanor was an author for letters which she is *said* to have written ; and Edward the Third for his writs and precepts to Sheriffs. But this is ridiculous.

I have chosen to begin no higher than the conquest, though the venerable name of Alfred did tempt me to add so great an ornament to my work: But as I should then not have known on what æra to fix; and being terrified at finding I must have to do with another Alfred King of Northumberland, with Arviragus, Canute; nay,

with that Virago Boadicia, and King Bladud, a magician, who discovered the Bath-waters, and the art of flying †, to all whom the Bishop very gravely allots their niches, I contented myself with a later period, whose commencement however, as the Reader will find, is uncertain enough to satisfy any admirer of historic paradoxes and fables.

One liberty I have taken, which is *calling up by Writ*, if I may say so, some eldest Sons of Peers, who never attained the title; as the Earl of Surrey, and the Lord Rochford, &c. In ranging the whole series, I have generally gone by the years of their deaths, except where they long out-lived their significance, or the period in which they chiefly shone.

I will not detain the Reader any longer from what little entertainment he may find in the work itself, but to make an apology for freedoms I have taken of two sorts; the one with some historic names, whose descendants still exist. There are families mentioned in this work, whose first honours were the wages of servility; their latter, the rewards or ornaments of the most amiable vir-

† It seems he had a mind to pass for a God: Inviting his people to the Capital to see a proof of his divinity, after a few evolutions in the air, his wings failed him, and he tumbled upon the Temple of Apollo and broke his neck; which Leland mentions as a judgment; allowing an impossibility, in order to get at a miracle, vol. 1. p. 11.

tues.

tues. It were an affront to the latter, to suppose that one is not at liberty to treat the former as they deserved. No man who is conscious of the one can be solicitous about the other. Another sort of Licence I have allowed myself is in scrutinizing some favourite characters; yet I never mean to offer my opinion but with submission to better judgments, which I chose to say here, rather than repeat it tiresomely on every occasion. This freedom of discussion on the dead of any rank, or however consecrated by the authority of great names, or even by the esteem of ages, every man ought to be at liberty to exercise. The greatest Men certainly may be mistaken; so may even the judgment of ages, which often takes opinions upon trust. No authority, under Divine, is too great to be called in question; and however venerable Monarchy may be in a state, no man ever wished to see the government of Letters under any form but that of a Republic. As a Citizen of that Commonwealth I propose my sentiments for the revision of any decree, of any honorary sentence, as I think fit: My Fellow-citizens, equally free, will vote according to their opinions.

Thus much with regard to great names: As to any other notions which may clash with those commonly received or better established, let it be understood that I propose my own with the same deference and diffidence, and by no means expecting they should be adopted, unless they are
found

found agreeable to good Sense: Still less intending to wrangle for them, if they are contested. This work was calculated to amuse: If it offends any man, or is taken too seriously, the Author will be concerned; but it will never make him so serious as to defend it.

P. S. As several Peers may be omitted, who have a right to appear in this list, the Author would be greatly obliged for any hint of them, and they shall be inserted in their proper place, if ever this Catalogue should again be printed. For errors in facts, that may be, and most probably are in a first attempt towards a work of this kind, he hopes they will be excused; and will be glad to have them pointed out that they may be corrected. A few of these have already been remarked by some of his friends, and it is with great gratitude he thanks them for so kind a service.



THE

THE
ROYAL AUTHORS
OF
ENGLAND.

ROYAL ALTHORP

RICHARD THE FIRST



The first of the Plantagenets, Richard I, was born in 1157 at Oxford. He was the third son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. He was crowned King of England in 1189 at Westminster. He was also King of France and Duke of Normandy. He was known as 'Lionheart' because of his bravery in battle. He died in 1199 at Chalus-Marchais in France.

Richard I was a great warrior and a great leader. He was also a great administrator. He was a great patron of the arts and a great supporter of the church. He was a great friend of the poor and a great enemy of the rich. He was a great lover of his country and a great defender of his people.

Richard I was a great king and a great hero. He was a great leader and a great warrior. He was a great administrator and a great patron of the arts. He was a great friend of the poor and a great enemy of the rich. He was a great lover of his country and a great defender of his people.

ROYAL AUTHORS.

RICHARD THE FIRST.

THOUGH Henry the First obtained the fair appellation of Beauclerc, or the Learned, yet has no Author, I think, ascribed any * composition to Him. Considering the state of literature in that age one may conjecture what was the erudition of a Prince to whom the Monks [the Doctors of his time!] imparted a title so confined to their own brotherhood. One is more surprized to be obliged to attribute the first place in this catalogue to his fierce great-grandson, Coeur de-Lion! It is asserted, that towards the end of his Father's reign, which his rebel temper disturbed, he lived much in the Courts of the Princes of Provence, learned their language, and practised their poetry, then called *The gay Science*, and the standard of Politeness of that age. The English, who had a turn to numbers are particularly said to have cultivated that dialect, finding their own tongue too stubborn and inflexible.

Mr. Rymer, in his short view of Tragedy, is earnest to assert the pretensions of this Monarch

* Bishop Tanner in his *Bibliotheca Britannica* has ranked Henry among his authors; but I cannot so lightly call him one, as the Bishop does after Leland, on the latter having discovered in St. Austin's church at Dover a book composed from laws or decrees elucidated and enacted by that King, *vide* p. 35. nor is it sufficient that Bishop Bale says he wrote epistles to Anselm.

as a Poet, against Roger Hoveden the Monk, who, he supposes, was angry at the King's patronizing the Provencal bards, reckoned of the party of the Albigenes, then warring on the Pope and France. Hoveden says positively, that Richard, to raise himself a name, bought and begged verses and flattering rhymes, and drew over singers and jesters from France, to chant panegyrics on him about the streets, and it was every where said, That the World contained nothing like him. * This account seems more agreeable to the character of that ambitious, restless Monarch, whose vagrant passion for fame let him, in a reign of ten years, reside but eight Months in his own kingdom, than Mr. Rymer's, who would metamorphose him into the soft lute-loving Hero of poesy, and at the same time ascribes to him connections with a faction at variance with the King of France, his ally against his Father †.

However, since this article was written, I have found great reason to believe that Richard was actually an Author. Crescimbeni, in his commentary on the lives of the Provencal Poets, says, that Richard, being struck with the sweetness of that tongue, set himself to compose a sonnet in it, which he sent to the Princess Stephanetta, wife of Hugh de Baux, and Daughter of Gisbert the second Count of Provence ‡. He says afterwards in a chapter expressly written on this King, that residing in the Court of Raimond Berlinghieri, Count of Provence, He fell in love with the Princess Leonora, one of that Prince's four Daughters, whom Richard afterwards married: that he

* Not to mention how much nearer to the time the Monk lived than Mr. Rymer.

† Gen. Dict. vol. 2. p. 293.

‡ Vol. 2. p. 8.

employed



employed himself in rhyming in that language, and when He was prisoner, composed some sonnets which he sent to Beatrix Countess of Provence, sister of Leonora, and in which he complains of his Barons for letting him lie in captivity. Crescimbeni quotes four lines, which are nearly the same with a part of the sonnet itself, as it still exists; and which is so poor a composition, as far as I can decypher it, that it weighs with me more than Crescimbeni's authority or Rymer's arguments, to believe it of his Majesty's own fabric. Otherwise Crescimbeni's account is a heap of blunders. Richard married Berengaria daughter of Sancho King of Navarre; and no Princess of Provence. In the life of the very Raimond here mentioned, p. 76. Crescimbeni makes the same Eleanor wife of Edward III. and Sanchia, the third daughter, wife of Richard I. to whom this author had before allotted her sister Eleanor, and which King was great uncle of Edward III. whom this miserable Historian mistakes for Edward I. as he certainly does Richard I. for his nephew Richard King of the Romans. Crescimbeni informs us that there are Poems of our King Richard in the library of St. Lorenzo at Florence, *in uno d' codici Provenzali*; and others *nel N^o. 3204 della Vaticana*. I have had both repositories carefully searched. The reference to the Vatican proves a new inaccuracy of this author: there is no work of King Richard. In page 71 of N^o. 3204 there is a Poem by Richauts de Verbeil; and page 108 another by Richauts de Terascon; with short accounts of each author prefixed to their sonnets, but without the least mention of any royalty belonging to them.

In the Laurentine library is the King's sonnet mentioned above, which I have twice had transcribed.

cribed with the greatest exactness; and as it has never been printed, so ancient and singular a curiosity will probably be acceptable to the reader. I do not pretend to give him my interpretation, as I am sensible it is very imperfect; and yet I think I understand the drift of every stanza but the last, which has proved totally unintelligible to every person that has hitherto seen it.

“ * Biblioth. Laura. Plut. XLI. cod. 42.

“ Membran. in folio p. 184. ben conservato; fino

“ alla paga. 72. sono poesi Provenzali.

REIS RIZARD.

Ja nus hom pris non dira sa raison
Adreitament se com hom dolent non
Mas per conort pot il faire chançon
Pro adamis, mas povre son li don
Onta j avron, se por ma reezon
Soi fai dos yver pris.

+ Or Sachon ben mi hom e mi baron
Engles, Norman, Pettavin et Guascon
Qe ge navoie si povre compaignon
Qeu laissasse por aver en preison
Ge nol di pas, por nulla retraison
Mas anquar soige pris.

Jan sai eu de ver certanament
Com mort ne pris na amie ne parent
Quant il me laissent por or ni por argent
Mal mes de mi, mas perz mes por ma gent
Qapres ma mort n auron reperzhament
Tan longament soi pris.

Nom merveill feu ai le cor dolent
Que messen her met ma terra en torment

* This Note was sent from Florence with the sonnet.

+ This is the stanza quoted by Crescimbeni.

No

No li menbra del nostre segrament
 Qe nos feimes an dos comunelment
 Bem fa de ver qe gaire longament
 Non ferai eu fa pris.

Mi compaignon cui j amoi e cui j am
 Cil de Chaill e cil de Perfarain
 De lor chanzon qil non sont pas certain
 Unca vers els non oi cor fals ni vain
 Sil me guertoient il feron qe vilain
 Tan com ge soie pris.

Or fachtent ben Enjevin e Torain
 E il bachaliers qi son legier e sain
 Qen gombre soie pris en autrui main
 Il ma juvassen mas il no ve un grain
 De belles armes sont era voit li plain
 Per zo qe ge soi pris.

Contessa foit votre prez sobrain
 Sal deus e garde cel per cui me clam
 Et per cui ge soi pris :
 Ge nol di pas por cela de certrain
 La mere Loys.

“ Questa canzone e stata ricorretta e riconfron-
 “ tata con l' originale, e ritrovata essere in tutto fe-
 “ dele, secondo il parere anco del Canonico Ban-
 “ dini bibliotecario.

EDWARD THE SECOND.

BISHOP Tanner says *, that in the Herald's-
 office is extant in manuscript a Latin poem
 written by this unhappy Prince, while a prisoner,
 the title of which is

* P. 253.

“ Lamentatio

“ Lamentatio gloriosi Regis Edwardi de Kar-
 “ narvan, quam edidit tempore suæ incarcera-
 “ tionis.”

As this King never showed any symptoms of af-
 fection to literature, as one never heard of his hav-
 ing the least turn to Poetry, I should believe that
 this melody of a dying Monarch is about as authentic,
 as that of the old poetic warbler the Swan, and no
 better founded than the title of *Gloriosi*. His ma-
 jesty scarcely bestowed this epithet on himself in
 his affliction; and whoever conferred it, probably
 made him a present of the verses too. If they are
 genuine, it is extraordinary that so great a curiosity
 should never have been published. However,
 while there was this authority, he was not to be
 omitted.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

AS all the Successors of this Prince owe their
 unchangeable title of DEFENDER OF THE
 FAITH to his piety and learning, we do not pre-
 sume to question his pretensions to a place in this
 catalogue. Otherwise, a little scepticism on his
 Majesty's talents for such a performance, mean as
 it is, might make us question whether He did not
 write the defence of the sacraments against Luther,
 as * one of his Successors is supposed to have writ-
 ten the ΕΙΣΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ; that is, with the pen of
 some † court-prelate. It happened unfortunately,
 that the champion of the church neither convinced
 his antagonist nor himself: Luther died a heretic;

* Charles the First.

† Saunders and Bellarmine ascribed it to Bishop
 Fisher, others to Sir Thomas More.

Vide Ld. Herbert's *Life of Hen. VIII.* p. 420.

his

his Majesty would have been one, if he had not erected himself into the head of that very church, which he had received so glorious a compliment for opposing. But by a singular felicity in the wording of the title, it suited Henry equally well, when he burned papists or protestants; it suited each of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; it fitted the martyr Charles and the profligate Charles: the Romish James, and the Calvinist William; and at last seemed peculiarly adapted to the weak head of high-church Anne.

The work I have mentioned was printed in quarto by Richard Pinson, with this title,

“ *Affertio septem sacramentorum adversus Martinum Luther, edita ab invictissimo Angliæ & Franciæ rege & de Hybernâ ejus nominis octavo.*” It ends, “ *apud inclytam urbem Londinum, in ædibus Pinsonianis, Anno. M. DXXI. quarto idus Julii. Cum privilegio à rege indulto. Editio prima *.*”

Luther not only treated this piece of royal theology in a very cavalier manner, but [which seems to have given the most offence] ascribed it to others. The king in the year 1525 replied in a second piece intituled,

“ *Litterarum, quibus invictissimus Princeps Henry VIII. &c. respondit ad quendam epistolam Martini Lutheri ad se missam, & ipsius Lutheranæ quoque epistolæ exemplum †.*” It is remarkable that the Emperor’s arms were affixed to the title page.

In the *Sylloge Epistolarum* at the end of Hearne’s edition of T. Livius’s history of Henry the Fifth, is a

* Ames’s typogr. antiq. p. 122.

† Ames, p. 130, and Strype’s memorials, vol. I. p. 59.

ed controversial letter written by this King to the Bishop of Durham, on auricular confession, in which he professes *not* being apt to consult learned men for his writings *.

Critics have ways of discovering the genuineness of a book by comparing it with other works of the same author: We have † little of his Majesty's composition to help us to judge whether the tracts against Luther be really his, but his love-letters to Anne Boleyn: The style of *them* has certainly no analogy to his polemic divinity. Strype ‡ gives an account of a book which the King wrote and sent to Rome during the proceedings on his first divorce, in which he had set down the reasons for dissolving his marriage, and the scruples of his conscience; but I cannot find that it exists or was ever printed: It was probably nothing more than a memorial, as many pieces in Bishop Tanner's list were only State-papers. What may be properly reckoned his works, [for it is absurd to call instructions and proclamations so] are the following ||, though not existing as I can find;

“ An introduction to Grammar.

“ A book of prayers.

“ Preface by the King to his primer.”

* Ames, p. 103.

† Strype, upon the authority of Beutherus, ascribes to King Henry a book on the tyranny and usurpation of the Bishop of Rome; but I am of opinion with Lord Herbert, that it was a mistake for one written by Fox Bishop of Hereford, which was translated by Lord Stafford, and of which an account will be given hereafter. Strype's Memorials, vol. I. p. 149.

‡ P. 92, 93.

|| P. 393.

Besides

Besides many of his speeches and letters *, and the following mentioned too by Holland †;

“ De potestate regiâ contra Papam.

“ De Christiani Hominis institutione, lib. 1 †.

“ De instituendâ pube, lib. 1.

“ Sententiam de Mantuano consilio, lib. 1.

“ De Justo in Scotos bello.”

And some || most eloquent epistles to the Dukes
of

* Some of which are in the library of C. C. C Cambridge.

† Heroologia, p. 5.

‡ This work is actually extant, but scarce corresponds with it's title, not containing directions for the practice but for the faith of a Christian, and such christianity as Henry chose to compound out of his old religion and his new, when he found that his people did not stop at throwing off obedience to the Pope, but were disposed to receive a more real reformation, than his Majesty's revenge had prompted, or his superstition or his power could digest. The work in question is probably not of his own composition, being, as the Preface asserts, drawn up with the advice of his Clergy, and the approbation of his Parliament. It is an Exposition of the Creed, as he chose it should be believed; of the seven sacraments (all which he was pleased to retain) of the ten Commandments; of the Pater noster; of the Angel's salutation to Mary; and of the doctrines of Free-will, Justification, and Good Works; and concludes with an authorized prayer for departed Souls. I think the contents of this Medley justify the Curiosity I had expressed in the Text to see the Institution of such a Reformer.

|| A specimen of his Majesty's *eloquence*, may be seen in his last speech to parliament, the chief flower of which is couched in these words, “ I hear daily
“ that you of the Clergy preach one against another
“ without charity or discretion; some be too stiff in
“ their

of Saxony, to Erasmus, and other famous men*. But in that age, when the severity of criticism did not lay such restraint on the invention of authors as it does at present, it was common for them to multiply titles of treatises at the expence of their accuracy. It is notorious how Bale splits the performances of his authors into distinct books. Holland seems to have been as little exact. Historians tell us, that Henry, during the life of Prince Arthur, was designed by his Father for Archbishop of Canterbury. How far his education was carried with that view, I know not: The Catholics have reason to lament that that destination did not take place: A man, whose passions made him overturn a church, was likely to have carried its interests high, if his own had coincided with them.

If the pieces above-mentioned ever existed, it would be curious to see what rules for the education of youth, or for the institution of a christian, were laid down by a man, who confounded every idea of government and religion; who burned martyrs of opposite sects at the same stake; bastardized his own children, and then entailed his crown on them; and who seems to have provided for nothing but a

“ their old mumpsimus, others be too busy and curious
“ in their new sumpsimus.”

Ld. Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII. p. 598.

* One of these I take to have been the following;
“ An epistle of Henry the Eighth, supreme Head of
“ the church of England, to the Emperor, to all
“ Christian Princes, and to all those who truly and
“ syncerely professe Christe's religion.” 12mo, black
letter, Lond in ædibus T. Bertheleti Impr. Reg.
1538.

Vide Harl. Catal. vol. I. 136. and Ames, p. 171.

succession

succession of civil wars by the unwarrantable disposition he made of his dominions †.

QUEEN CATHERINE PARR,

WHOSE beauty raised her to a throne, and whose merit deserved a better fate than to be linked to two men, one of whom was near putting her to death for her attachment to a religion which he himself had introduced; and the latter of whom is suspected of removing her to promote his marriage with the lady Elizabeth. The King indeed was so bounteous as to leave her a legacy of about 4000 *l.* besides her jointure! Each of his children, even after his death, showed her the greatest respect, as is evident from their letters to Her, still extant. She was not only learned, but a patroness of learning, interceding for and saving the University of Cambridge, when an act had passed to throw all colleges, &c. into the King's disposal *.

Nicholas Udal, Master of Eton school (whom Bale calls *the most elegant Master of all good letters*) and who was employed by this Princess in translating and publishing Erasmus's paraphrase on the four gospels, gives this simple and natural account of the learning of the women of quality in that

† Besides his literary talents, he was well skilled in music, could sing his part, and used to compose services for his own chapel. Vide *English Worthies*, p. 12. A service composed by this King is still performed in some Cathedrals. In the British Museum is preserved a missal, which belonged to his Majesty after his breach with the see of Rome; in the Calendar he has blotted out all the Saints that had been Popes.

* Vide Ballard's *Memoirs of celebrated ladies*, p. 88.

age. In his dedication to her Majesty he observes,
 “ the great number of noble women at that time
 “ in England, given to the study of human sciences,
 “ and of strange tongues”. And he adds, “ It
 “ was a common thyng to see young virgins so
 “ nouzled and trained in the studie of letters, that
 “ thei willyngly fet all other vain pastymes at
 “ naught for learnynge sake. It was now no news
 “ at all to see queens and ladies of most high estate
 “ and progenie, instede of courtly daliaunce to em-
 “ brace vertuous exercises, readyng and writyng,
 “ and with mooste earneste studie both erlye and
 “ late, to apply themselves to the acquiryng of
 “ knowledge as well in all other liberal arts and
 “ disciplines, as also most specially of God and
 “ his most holy word. And in this behalf, says
 “ he, lyke as to your Highnesse, as well for com-
 “ posyng and setting forth many godly psalmes
 “ and diverse other contemplative meditations, as
 “ also for causyng these paraphrases to be tran-
 “ slated into our vulgare language, England can
 “ never be able to render thanks sufficient *.”

Her Majesty wrote,

“ Queen Catherine Parr’s lamentation of a
 “ Sinner, bewailing the ignorance of her blind
 “ life.”

This was a contrite meditation on the years she
 had passed in popery, in fasts and pilgrimages; and
 being found among her papers after her death,
 was published with a preface by Secretary Cecil,
 [afterwards Lord Burleigh] Lond. 8vo. 1548, and
 1563 †.

* V. Lewis’s Hist. of the translations of the bible, p.
 159, 163, 164.

† Bale de script. Britann. p. 106.

In

In her life time she published many psalms, prayers and pious discourses, of which this was the title,

“ Prayers or meditations, wherein the mynd is
 “ stirred patiently to suffre all afflictions here, to
 “ set at nought the vaine prosperitee of this worlde,
 “ and always to long for the everlastyng felicitie.
 “ Collected out of holy workes, by the most ver-
 “ tuous and gracious Princeesse Katherine Queene
 “ of Englande, France and Irelande. Printed by
 “ John Wayland, 12mo. 1545 †.”

To this was sometimes prefixed a set of fifteen psalms, which she composed in imitation of David's: The Titles of them may be seen in Strype §. To them were subjoined, “ The XXI. psalm, another of thanksgiving, and two prayers, for the
 “ King, and for men to say entring into battail.”

“ A godly exposition, after the manner of a
 “ contemplation, upon the LI. psalm, which Hierom of Ferrary made at the latter end of his days.
 “ Translated by the Queen, with other meditations, and a prayer ||.”

“ A pious prayer in short ejaculations *.”

“ A Latin Epistle to the Lady Mary, entreating
 “ her to let the translation of Erasmus's paraphrase
 “ on the New Testament, [which her Majesty had
 “ procured] be published in her Highness's name †.”

Several of her letters are extant, viz.

“ To King Henry, then on an expedition against
 “ France †.”

“ To the University of Cambridge,” on the occasion above-mentioned. It is a piece of artful duty to the king **.

† Ames p. 211.

§ Vol. 2. p. 131.

|| Ib. 132.

* Ib. in append. p. 82.

† Ballard, p. 91.

‡ Strype, vol. 2. H. ** Ib. K.

“ A letter to the Lady Wriothesly, on the death of her only son.” From the orthography of this letter appears the ancient manner of pronouncing the name *Wriothesly*, which her Majesty writes *Wresely* ||.

“ To the College of Stoke, that Edward Waldgrave may have a lease of their Manour at Chipley in Suffolk ¶.”

“ To her husband, the Lord Admiral *.”

“ Two letters to ditto †.”

“ Another curious one to ditto, before their marriage was owned §.”

Vossius, in his *Treatise de Philologiâ* ‡, ascribes by mistake to Katherine of Arragon the lamentations of a sinner, and the meditations on the psalms.

EDWARD THE SIXTH.

MANY authors have preserved accounts of this Prince's writings. Cardan talks much of his parts and learning: His own Diary gave the still better hopes of his proving a good King, as in so green an age He seemed resolved to be acquainted with his subjects and his kingdom. Holland affirms || that he not only wrote notes from the lectures or sermons he heard, but composed a most elegant comedy, the title of which was, “ The Whore of Babylon,” Precious as such a relique would be in the eyes of zealots or antiquarians, I cannot much lament that it is perished,

|| lb. L.

¶ In the library of C. C. C. Cambridge.

* In Hearne's *Sylloge* epist. p. 209.

† In the collection of State-papers, published by Haynes.

§ Ballad p. 94, from the Ashmolean Collection.

‡ P. 36.

|| P. 27.

or never existed.—What an education for a great Prince, to be taught to scribble controversial ribaldry! As elegant as it is said to have been, I question whether it surpassed the other buffooneries, which engrossed the theatres of Europe in that and the preceding century: All the subjects were religious; all the conduct, farcical. Bishop Bale, whom I have mentioned, composed above twenty of these ridiculous interludes.

King Edward wrote besides,

“The sum of a conference with the Lord Admiral,” written with his own hand, and extant among the Ashmolean manuscripts †.

“A method for the proceedings in the Council.” In his own hand, in the Cotton library ‡.

“King Edward the Sixth’s own arguments against the pope’s supremacy, &c.” translated out of the original, written with the King’s own hand in French, and still preserved. To which are subjoined some remarks upon his life and reign, in vindication of his memory from Dr. Heylin’s severe and unjust censure. Lond. 1682.

He drew himself the rough draught of a sumptuary law, which is preserved by Strype; and an account of a progress he made, which he sent to one of his particular favorites, called Barnaby Fitzpatrick, then in France §. The same author has given some specimens of his Latin Epistles and Orations, and an account of two books written by him; the first before He was twelve years of age, called

“L’encontre les abus du monde;” a tract of thirty-seven leaves in French, against the abuses of popery: It is dedicated to the protector his Un-

† Tanner p. 253.

‡ Ib.

§ Vol. 2 p. 319.

cle, is corrected by his French tutor, and attested by him to be of the King's own composition. The other preserved in the library of Trinity College Cambridge, is

“ A Translation into French of several passages
“ of Scripture *.”

In Tanner may be seen a list of what letters of this King are extant †.

QUEEN MARY.

A FEW devout pieces of her composition are preserved. At the desire of queen Catherine Parr † she began to translate Erasmus's paraphrase on St. John, *but being cast into sickness, partly by over much study in this work, after she had made some progress therein, She left the doing of the rest to Dr. Mallet her Chaplain §.* This was in the reign of her Brother. The good Queen dowager was at the expence of procuring a translation and edition of Erasmus's paraphrase upon the four Gospels and the Acts, for the helping of the ignorant multitude towards more knowledge of the holy scriptures: And probably had an eye to the conversion of the Princess Mary.——Sufficient reason for || Her to relinquish it. She would not so easily have been *cast into sickness*, had she been employed on the legends of St. Teresa, or St. Catherine of Sienna.

* Ib. p. 436. † P. 253.

‡ V. Lewis's Hist. of the translations of the bible, p. 164

§ Strype, vol. 2. p. 28.

|| Soon after her accession, a proclamation was issued for calling in, and suppressing this very book.

Vide Fox's Acts and Monum. p. 1450, 1451.

Strype

Strype has preserved three prayers or meditations of hers; the first, "Against the assaults of vice;" at the end of which she wrote these words, "Good Francis [meaning probably her chaplain Dr. Francis Mallet] pray that I may have grace to obtain the petitions contained in this prayer before written: Your assured loving mistress during my life, MARIE." The second, "A meditation touching adversity," made by her in the year 1549: At the end are these words, "Good cousin Capel, I pray you, as often as you be disposed to read this former writing, to remember me, and to pray for me, your loving friend, MARIE." Who this cousin Capel was, does not appear, but probably Sir Henry Capel, or his wife Anne, daughter of George Manners Lord Roos, whose wife Anne was daughter of the Duchess of Exeter, Sister of Edward the Fourth. The third, "A prayer to be read at the hour of death," is doubtful whether of her composition*.

Erasmus says †, that she "scripsit benè Latinas epistolas." Whatever her Latin letters were, her French ones are miserable. Strype has printed one from the Cotton library in answer to a haughty mandate from her husband, when he had a mind to marry the Lady Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy, against the Queen's and Princess's inclination, in which He bids the former examine her conscience, whether her repugnance does not proceed from obstinacy; and insolently tells her that if any parliament went contrary to this request of his, He should lay the fault on her. The mortified Queen in a most abject manner and wretched style, submitting entirely to his will, professes to be more

* Strype, vol. 3. p. 468.

† Lib. 19. ep. 31.

bounden to him than any other wife to a husband, notwithstanding his ill usage to her, “ don’t, says she, jay commencée desja d’en taster trop à mon grand regret;” and mentions some Fryars whom he had sent to make her conformable, but who proposed to her “ questions si obscures, que mon simple entendement ne les pourroit comprendre †.”

In Foxe’s acts and monuments are printed

Eight of her letters to King Edward and the Lords of the Council, on her non-conformity, and on the imprisonment of her chaplain Dr. Mallet.

In the Sylloge Epistolarum are several more of her letters, extremely curious; one of her delicacy, in never having written but to three men; one of affection for her sister; one after the death of Anne Boleyn; and one very remarkable of Cromwell to her.

In Haynes’s state-papers are two in Spanish to the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

In the Bodleian library is a curious Missal, which, by a passage in her own hand at the beginning of the psalms, seems to have been a present to one of her Ladies.

Bishop Tanner is so absurd as to ascribe to her, “ A history of her own life and *death*, and an account of *martyrs* in her reign §.”

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

IN the early part of her life, when her situation was precarious, and adversity her lot or her prospect; in the days, when, as || Camden says, King Edward was wont to call her *his sweet sister*

† Ib. vol. 3. p. 318. and append. 190.

§ P. 510.

|| In the preface to his history.

Temperance, this great Princess applied much to literature, and under the celebrated Roger Ascham made great progress in several languages. Her ready responses in Latin to the compliments of the university of Cambridge, many years after she had ceased to have learned leisure, are well known; and her ingenious evasion of a captious theologic question, is still more and deservedly applauded;

“ CHRIST was the word that spake it;
 “ He took the bread and brake it;
 “ And what that word did make it,
 “ That I believe and take it *.”

This is the list of her writings;

“ A comment on Plato.
 “ Two of the Orations of Isocrates, translated
 “ into Latin.
 “ A play of Euripides, likewise translated into
 “ Latin.

* She excelled even in things of a much more trifling nature: There cannot be a sillier species of poetry than rebus's; yet of that kind there are few better than the following which Queen Elizabeth made on Mr. Noel;

“ The word of *denial* and letter of *fifty*,
 “ Is that Gentleman's name that will never be thrifty.”
Collins in Gainsborough.

The same author, in his account of the house of Stanhope, mentions this distich, in which her Majesty gave the characters of four Knights of Nottinghamshire.

Gervase the gentle, Stanhope the stout,
 Markham the lion, and Sutton the lout.

V. Chesterfield.

Fuller records an English hexameter, composed by this Queen, in imitation of Sir Philip Sidney. Coming into a grammar-school, she thus expressed her opinion of three Classic authors,

Perfius,

“ A translation of Boethius de consolatione *.

“ A translation of the meditations of the Queen
“ of Navarre.” The latter work was printed at
London in 1548 †.

“ One of her orations at Cambridge” is pre-
served in the King’s library ‡.

“ Another, at Oxford §.

“ Another, on a second visit to that Univer-
“ sity ||.

“ A translation of a dialogue out of Xenophon
“ in Greek, between Hiero, a King, yet some
“ tyme a private person, and Simonides a poet, as
“ touching the life of the prince and private man.”
This was first printed in the year 1743, in N^o II.
of Miscellaneous Correspondence. A specimen
of her hand-writing was engraved with it: She
sometimes took the pains to write exceedingly
fair.

Perfius, a crab-staffe ; bawdy Martial ; Ovid, a fine
wag. *Worthies in Warw.* 126.

The same author relates, that Sir Walter Raleigh
having written on a window, obvious to the Queen’s
eye,

Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall :
She immediately wrote under it,

If thy heart fail thee, climb not at all.

Worthies in Devon. p. 261.

* Vide Ballard’s memoirs, p. 233.

† Vide Strype, vol. 2. p. 146. and Ames.

‡ Casley’s Catal. p. 199. and Hollingshed’s Chron.
p. 1206.

§ Wood’s Athenæ, vol. 1. p. 289 This Oration
was to express her satisfaction at her entertainment :
On the same occasion She answered a Greek Oration
in Greek. Her Orations are printed too in Peck’s
desid. Cur. vol. 2.

|| Ib. p. 306.

“ Her

" Her speech to her last Parliament *.

" A prayer composed by Her ||.

" Another for the use of her fleet in the great expedition in 1596 †."

In the King's library is a volume of prayers in French, Italian and Spanish, written with her own hand. Hentznerus mentions such an one only in French, written on vellum, and dedicated to her Father in these Words; " A tres haut & tres puissant & redoubté Prince Henry VIII. de ce nom, Roy d' Angleterre, de France & d' Irelande, defendeur de la foy ‡.

Camden says, that She either read or wrote something every day; that She translated, " Sallust de bello Jugurthino;" and as late as the year 1598, turned into English the greater part of " Horace de arte poetica," and a little treatise of " Plutarch de curiositate §.

* In Lord Somers's Coll. of Tracts, published by Cogan, vol. 4. p. 130.

|| In Ant. Bacon's papers, vol. 2. p. 18.

† Ibid.

‡ Engl. edit. p. 30.

§ It appears by a letter from the Earl of Essex to Sir Francis Bacon, that her Majesty was not quite indifferent to fame even as an author. Sir Francis being in disgrace with her on having opposed three subsidies in the last parliament, and the Earl, as he constantly did, endeavouring to recommend him again to favour, artfully told the Queen that his suit was not so much for the good of Bacon, as for her own honour, that those excellent translations of hers might be known to them who could best judge of them. Here we see this great Woman with all her weaknesses about her, and in the hands of a man who knew how to humour them.

Ant. Bacon's papers, vol. 1. p. 121.

" A

“ A godly meditation of the Soule, concerning
 “ a love towards Christe our Lorde, translated out
 “ of French into English by the right highe and
 “ most vertuous Princesse, Elizabeth Queen of
 “ England.” Black letter, printed by H. Den-
 ham *. This is only a various edition of the me-
 ditations of the Queen of Navarre.

In the Sylloge Epistolarum are several of her La-
 tin letters, one in Italian, and one in English to the
 Queen Dowager, sending her a prose translation
 of a French poem, which She calls “ The
 “ mirrour, or the glasse of the sinful soul.” This
 letter is followed by her preface to the same book,
 and that by a prayer composed by her †.

“ A curious letter to Lord Burleigh,” in Strype’s
 annals †.

“ Another of humour, to divert him from re-
 “ tiring from business §.”

“ A very genteel letter written by her when
 “ Princess to King Edward, on his desiring her
 “ picture ||.”

“ Another to him upon his recovery from
 “ sickness ††.”

“ Six letters to different persons.” Printed in
 Peck’s Desid. Curiosa †††.

A letter to Peregrine Lord Willoughby |||.

* Vide Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 115.

† P. 161.

‡ Vol. 3. p. 166.

§ Vol. 4. p. 77. It is re-printed in the life of Bur-
 leigh in the Biographia.

|| Printed in Strype’s Memorials, vol. 2. p. 234.

†† Bickerton’s Coll. of letters, p. 53.

††† Vol. 1. and 2.

||| Printed in Fuller’s Worthies of Lincolnshire, p.
 163.

Her letter to the King of Scots, disavowing her knowledge of the death of his Mother*.

A letter to lady Norris on the death of her son. It begins, "my owne Crowe," a term of familiarity which her Majesty used to this Lady, whose Father suffered with Anne Boleyn†.

A short letter to Henry Lord Hundson added by way of postscript to a solemn letter of thanks sent to his Lordship by the secretary of State on the suppression of some disturbances in the North‡.

A letter to George Carew, afterwards Earl of Totness, thanking him for his services in Ireland§.

A few more of her letters are preserved in the library of C. C. C. Camb.

But She did not only shine in prose; the Author || of a very scarce book, entituled, "the art of English Poesy," says, "but last in recital and first in degree is the Queen our Sovereign Lady, whose learned, delicate, noble Muse, easily surmounteth all the rest that have written before her time or since, for sense, sweetness or subtilty, be it in ode, elegy, epigram, or any other kind of poem, wherein it shall please her Majesty to employ her pen, even by as much odds, as her own excellent estate and degree exceedeth all the

* Preserved in the Cotton library, and printed in different books, particularly in Howard's Coll. p. 246.

† Fuller's Worthies in Oxfordshire, p. 336.

‡ Ib. in Hertfordshire, p. 24.

§ Prince's Worthies in Devon p. 205.

|| Puttenham; printed at London, 1589, 4°.

“rest of her most humble vassals.” In that collection is one little poem of hers, as there is another in Hentznerus †. A greater instance of genius, and that too in Latin, was her extempore reply to an insolent prohibition delivered to her from Philip the Second by his Ambassador in this tetrastick;

“Te VETO ne pergas bello defendere Belgas:

“Quæ Dracus eripuit, nunc restituantur oportet:

“Quas Pater evertit, jubeo te condere cellas:

“Religio Papæ fac restituatur ad unguem.”

She instantly answered with as much spirit as She used to return his invasions ‡,

“Ad Græcas, bone Rex, fient mandata Calendas.”

An instance of the same spirit, and a proof that her compositions even in the learned tongues, were her own, is that rapid piece of eloquence, with which she interrupted an insolent Ambassador from Poland. “Having ended her Oration, “She, § Lion-like rising,” faith Speed daunted “the malapert Orator no less with her stately “port and majestic departure, than with the “tartness of her princely checks; and turning to “the train of her attendants, said, *God’s death!* “*my Lords, I have been forced this day to scour up “my old Latin that hath long lain rusting ||.*” Another time being asked if She preferred the learning of Buchanan, or of Walter Haddon? She replied,

† Eng. edit. p. 66.

‡ Ballard, p. 227.

§ This draught has been lately worked up into a noble picture;

“A lion-port, an awe-commanding face,

“Attemper’d sweet to Virgin grace.”

Gray’s Odes.

|| Vide Speed and Ballard.

“Bucha-

“Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum re-
mini postpono †.”

It is known that scarce a Church in London but had an epitaph on this illustrious Woman, of which many are still extant; but * Camden has preserved one which he calls doleful, but with which, as a most perfect example of the Bathos, I shall conclude this article:

“The Queen was was brought by water to White-
hall;

“At every stroake the oars did tears let fall:

“More clung about the barge; fish under water

“Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swome blind
after,

“I think the Barge-men might with easier thighs

“Have rowed her thither in her people’s eyes.

“For how so-ere, thus much my thoughts have
scan’d,

“Sh’ad come by water, had She come by land.”

JAMES THE FIRST.

IF there are doubts on the genuineness of the
the works of those two champions of the
Church, Henry the Eighth, and Charles the First;
if some Criticks have discovered that the latter
Royal Author stole a prayer from the Arcadia;
and if the very existence of King Richard’s son-
nets has been questioned; yet there is not the least
suspicion that the folio under the respectable name
of James the First is not of his own composition.

Roger Ascham may have corrected or assisted
periods of his illustrious pupil; but nobody can

† G. S. Worthies of England, p 77.

* Remains, p. 388.

imagine that Buchanan dictated a word of the "Dæmonologia," or of the polite treatise, intitled, "A counterblast to Tobacco." Quotations, puns, scripture, witticisms, superstition, oaths, vanity, prerogative and pedantry, the ingredients of all his sacred Majesty's performances, were the pure produce of his own capacity, and deserving all the incense offered to such immense erudition by the Divines of his age, and the Flatterers of his court. One remark I cannot avoid making: The King's Speech is always supposed by Parliament to be the Speech of the Minister: How cruel would it have been on King James's Ministers, if that interpretation had prevailed in his reign *!

Besides

* It is observable, that notwithstanding his boasted learning, he was so ignorant of a Country which had had such strong Connections with his own, that when Queen Elizabeth wanted to hinder him from matching with a daughter of Denmark, Wootton her Ambassador persuaded him that the King of Denmark was descended but of Merchants, and that few made account of him or his country but such as spoke the Dutch tongue †. Historians seem little more acquainted with the character of his Queen, than his Majesty was with her country. Her gallantries are slightly mentioned, yet it is recorded that James being jealous of her partiality to the Earl of Murray, then esteemed the handsomest man in Scotland, persuaded his great enemy the Marquis of Huntley to murder him, and by a writing under his own hand promised to save him harmless ‡. Queen Anne's ambitious intrigues are developed in the Bacon papers, among which is one most extraordinary passage, entirely overlooked, and yet of

† *Harris's life of King James*, p. 31. quoted from *Melvil*.

‡ *ib.* p. 14. taken from *Burnet*.

great

Besides his Majesty's prose-works printed in folio, we have a small collection of his poetry, under this title, "His Majesty's poetical exercises at vacant hours. Edinb." In the preface he condescends to make an excuse for their incorrectness, as having been written in his youth, and from his having no time to revise them afterwards, so that "when his ingyne and age could, his affaires and "falscherie would not permit him to correct them, "scarlie but at stolen moments He having the "leasure to blenk upon any paper:" However he bribes the Reader's approbation, by promising if these are well received, to present him with his Apocalyps and Psalms. This little tract contains, "The Furies, and the Lepanto." His Majesty wrote other poetical pieces, particularly "An Entertainment on Sir Philip Sidney †."

And two Sonnets ‡,

Some Verses prefixed to Tycho Brahe's works || ;
and He began a translation of the Psalms *.

great consequence to explain the misfortunes into which her descendants afterwards fell. The Pope sends her beads and reliques, *and thanks her for not communicating with Heretics at her coronation* §.

And this evidence of her being a Papist is confirmed by a letter from Ch. Cornwallis to the Earl of Salisbury, in which he tells him, "that the Spanish Embassador hath advertized that the Queen should say "unto him, he might one day peradventure see the Prince on a pilgrimage at St. Jago †."

† Printed in Harris's life of K. James, p. 138.

‡ Printed in his Works, p. 89. 137.

|| V. Biograph. Brit. vol. 4. p. 2506.

* Harris, p. 137.

§ Vol. 2. p. 503, 504.

† Harris's life of James, p. 33. in a quotation from Winwood.

Another

Another of his poems is preserved in Drummond of Hawthornden's works; and a poem by Lord Stirling upon that poem. The original of the King's sonnet is in the Advocate's library at Edinburgh (as I have been obligingly informed, among other communications, by a Gentleman of great knowledge and merit.) By this sketch King James appears to have been a pains-taking writer, for there are alterations and amendments in every line. It is followed by a fair copy in the hand-writing of Lord Stirling; in so worthy an office did his Majesty employ his secretary of state!

Many of his letters are extant; several in the Cabala; others MS. in the British Museum; others in Howard's collection *.

Two other pieces I find ascribed to him; but I doubt if they are genuine; they are called,

The Prince's Cabala, or Mysteries of State, written by King James I. printed in 1715.

The Duty of a King in his Royal Office †.

CHARLES THE FIRST.

THE works of this prince were soon after his death collected and published together in a volume, intituled, "*Reliquiæ sacræ Carolinæ*, or

* P. 241, 523.

† Somers's tracts, 2d. coll. p. 188. I am obliged for the notice of some of these pieces to Mr. Harris's judicious life of this Monarch, which I had not seen when this work was written, as the life of Charles I. by the same Author, has been published since the first edition of this catalogue went to the press. Whoever desires to see a compendious account of the enormities of those reigns, will find them exactly detailed in Mr. Harris's accurate compilations.

" the

“ the works of that great Monarch and glorious
 “ Martyr King Charles the First, both civil and
 “ sacred,” Printed by Sam. Brown at the Hague;
 without date. After the Restoration a fine edition
 was published in folio, containing, besides the fa-
 mous Εικων Βασιλικη *, several of his speeches, let-
 ters, declarations, and messages for peace; his
 answer to a declaration of the Commons; the pa-
 pers which passed between his Majesty and Mr.
 Henderson of Newcastle, concerning the altera-
 tion of Church-government; the papers on the
 same subject exchanged between the King and
 the Ministers at Newport; and the prayers which
 he used in his sufferings, and delivered immediately
 before his death to Bishop Juxon †.

I shall not enter into the controversy whether
 the Εικων Βασιλικη was composed by King Charles
 or not; a full account of that dispute may be
 found in the ‡ General Dictionary. For the
 rest of the papers mentioned above, there is no
 doubt but the greater part were of his own indit-
 ing. His style was peculiar and the same: It was
 formed between a certain portion of sense, adversity,
 dignity, and perhaps a little insincerity. He had
 studied the points disputed between the Protec-
 tants,

* Which has gone through 47 impressions, the num-
 ber of copies are said to have been 48,000. *Harris's*
life of Charles the First, p. 115.

† Some letters and instructions, not much to his ho-
 nour, were omitted in this collection, particularly his
 letters to two Popes, and some of these taken in his
 Cabinet at Naseby. *Harris*, p. 98. 117. Surely it was
 at least as allowable, for his Friends to sink what did
 not tend to his glory, and what were never intended
 for publication, as it was for his Enemies to print his
 most private Correspondences with his Wife!

‡ Vol. 3. p. 359. and Vol. 10. p. 76.

tants, Papists, and Sectaries; and the troubles of his reign dipped him so deep in those discussions, that between leisure and necessity he may well be believed to have thrown together the chief papers included in this volume; to which may be added, that his Enemies did not often indulge him in the assistance of many or able Clergyman of his own.

Besides these pieces we have "His Majesty's reasons against the pretended jurisdiction of the High-Court of Justice, which He intended to deliver in writing on Monday, Jan. 22d. 1648. Faithfully transcribed out of the original Copy under the King's own hand *."

A Letter to his Queen †.

"A Letter to the Marquis of Newcastle ‡."

Several of his Letters-manuscript are extant in private hands.

This Prince, like his Father, did not confine himself to Prose: Bishop Burnet (and from him Mr. Harris, p. 125) has given us a pathetic elegy said to be written by Charles in Carisbrook castle. The poetry is most uncouth and unharmonious, but there are strong thoughts in it, some good sense, and a strain of majestic piety.

His Majesty likewise translated § "Bishop Saunderson's lectures de juramenti promissorii obligatione," which he desired Bishop Juxon, D. Hammond, and Mr. Thomas Herbert to compare with the Original. This translation was printed in 8vo. at London, 1655. A man who studies cases of Conscience so intimately, is probably an

* General Dictionary, vol. 9. p. 62.

† Printed in the appendix to Carte's life of the Duke of Ormond.

‡ Vide Somers's tracts, vol. 4. p. 168.

§ Peck's Desid. Curios. vol. 2. lib. 8. p. 1.

honest man ; but at least he studies them in hopes of finding that he need not be so very honest, as he thought. Oliver Cromwell, who was not quite so scrupulous, knew, that casuistry is never wanted for the observance of an oath ; it may to the breach of it : Had he trusted the King, his Majesty would probably not have contented himself with Dr. Saunderson, but would have sought some Casuist who teaches, That Faith is not to be kept with Rebels.

JAMES THE SECOND.

THE only genius of the line of STUART, CHARLES THE SECOND, was no Author ; unless we allow him to have composed the two simple papers found in his strong-box after his death : But they are universally supposed to have been given him as a compendious excuse for his embracing doctrines, which he was too idle to examine, too thoughtless to remember, and too sensible to have believed on reflection. His Brother James wrote "Memoirs of his own Life and Campaigns to the Restoration : " The original in English is preserved in the Scotch College at Paris ; but the King himself in 1696, to oblige the Cardinal de Bouillon, made an extract of it in two books in French, chiefly with a view to what related to Marshal Turenne. This piece is printed at the end of " Ramsay's Life of that Hero."

We have besides under the name of this Prince the following works ;

- * The Royal sufferer King James II. consisting of

* In another edition it is called, Royal tracts. This is evidently an imitation of his Father's works, containing

of meditations, soliloquies, vows, &c. one of the latter is, to rise every morning at seven. The whole said to be composed by his Majesty at St. Germain's, is written in bad English, and was published at Paris by Father Bretonneau, a Jesuit. The frontispiece represents the king sitting in a chair in a pensive manner, and crowned with thorns.

Memoirs of the English affairs, chiefly naval, from the year 1660 to 1673, written by his Royal Highness James Duke of York, under his administration of Lord High Admiral, &c. published from his original letters, and other Royal authorities, Lond. 1729. O&A. Tho' this work is ascribed to King James, I believe it was drawn up by secretary Pepys.

Three letters from King James, were published by William Fuller, Gent. in 1702, with other papers relating to the court of St. Germain's; and are said in the title-page to be printed by command.

taining his Speeches, Orders, Messages, Letters, &c. The second part is intituled, *Imago Regis*, or the sacred Image of his Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings, &c. Paris, 1692. 16°.

THE
NOBLE AUTHORS
OF
ENGLAND.

THE

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND.

NOBLE AUTHORS.

SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE,
LORD COBHAM.

THE abolition of taste and literature were not the slightest abuses proceeding from Popery; the revival of Letters was one of the principal services effected by the Reformation. The Romish Clergy feared that if men read they would think:—It is no less true, that the moment they thought, they wrote. The first Author, as well as the first Martyr among our Nobility, was Sir John Oldcastle, called the good Lord Cobham: A man whose virtues made him a reformer, whose valour a martyr, whose martyrdom an enthusiast. He was much esteemed by Henry the Fifth, and had served him with great zeal, at a time when the Church was lighting its holy fires for Lollards, or the disciples of Wicliff. Henry at first with sense and goodness resisted insinuations against the Lord Cobham, whom he tried to save by gentle exhortations: But as the Peer was firm, it naturally made the Prince, weak and he delivered the Hero over to the Inquisitors. Lord Cobham, was imprisoned but escaped. The Clergy however with great zeal for the royal person informed the King then lying at Eltham, that 20,000 Lollards were assembled at St. Giles's for the destruction of him and his brothers. The brave young Monarch immediately headed a troop, and arriving at ten at night at the sign of the Axe without Bishopsgate, took the man of the house and seven others prisoners, which closed

his first campaign. Fourſcore more were ſeized about St. Giles's, and ſome of them being induced [as Rapin gueſſes] to confeſs a deſign of murdering the royal family, and make the Lord Cobham Protector, the King no longer doubted of the conſpiracy, but ordered about half of them to be executed, and iſſued a proclamation for apprehending Cobham, who was all this time concealed in Wales. The King, who was Lollard enough himſelf to caſt a rapacious eye on the revenues of the Clergy, was diverted by a free gift, and by a perſuaſion to undertake the conqueſt of France, to which kingdom they aſſured him he had an undoubted right: When He thought he had any to the crown of England, the other followed of courſe. In ſuch reciprocal intercourſe of acts of amity, heretics were naturally abandoned to their perſecutors. The conqueſt of France ſoon followed, and the ſurprizal of Lord Cobham, after a very valiant reſiſtance *, in which he was wounded. Being examined before the Duke of Bedford, He would have expatiated on his faith, but the Chief Juſtice moved, " That " they ſhould not ſuffer him to ſpend the time ſo " vainly in moleſting of the nobles of the realm." Not being indulged to ſpeak on what he was accuſed, and naturally provoked by the ingratitude and weakneſs of Henry, the ſtout Lord avowed al-

* He was ſeized by the Lord Powis. The proclamation for apprehending him offered 1000 marks of gold and 20 l. a year for life, and a diſcharge from all taxes to any city, borough or town, that ſhould deliver him up. Vide appendix to Bale's breſe chronycle concernynge the examynacyon and death of the bleſſed Martyr of Chriſt Syr Johan Oldcaſtell the Lorde Cobham. Reprinted in 1729. His ready wit and brave ſpirit appear to great advantage in this account of his Trial.

legiance

legiance to King Richard * ; his sentence and execution soon followed. He died intreating Sir Thomas Erpingham, that if he saw him rise from death to life the third day, He would procure that his Sect might be in peace and quiet †.

He wrote,

“ Twelve conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England.” At the end of the first book, He wrote some monkish rhymes in Latin, which Bale has preserved, and which he says were “ copied out by dyverse men and set upon theyr wyndowes, gates and dores, which were then known for obstynate Hypocrytes and fleshye livers, which made the prelates madde ‡.”

“ The complaints of the Countryman §.

“ His confession and abjuration ;” but this piece is believed to be, and certainly was a forgery.

JOHN TIPTOFT, EARL of WORCESTER.

IN those rude ages when valour and ignorance were the attributes of nobility, when metaphysical sophistries and jingling rhymes in barbarous Latin were the highest endowments and prerogatives of the Clergy ; and when †† “ it was enough

* King Richard had long been dead : I suppose it is only meant that Lord Cobham disclaimed obedience to the House of Lancaster, who had usurped the throne of King Richard and his right heirs.

† Stowe, p. 356.

‡ Bale's brefe Chronycle, p. 99.

§ Tanner, p. 561.

†† A Nobleman's speech to Rich. Pace, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Biographia, vol. 2. p. 1236.

“ for noblmen’s sons to wind their horn, and carry
 “ their hawke fair, and leave study and learning to
 “ the children of mean people ;” it is no wonder
 that our old peers produced no larger nor more elegant compositions than the inscription on the sword of the brave Earl of Shrewsbury,

“ Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos *.”

It is surprizing that the turbulent times of Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth, should have given to the learned world so accomplished a Lord as the Earl of Worcester. He early tasted of the Muses fountain, dispensed in more copious streams over Europe by the discovery of Printing in 1450. Pope Nicholas the Fifth patronized the new Art; and the torrent of learned men that was poured upon Italy by the taking of Constantinople in 1453, by Mahomet the Second, revived the Arts and the purity of the almost forgotten Tongues. The celebrated Æneas Sylvius, then on the throne of Rome by the name of Pius the Second, encouraged Learning by his munificence and example. One of his brightest imitators and coteremporaries was John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, who was born at Everton in Cambridgeshire, and educated † at Baliol College in Oxford. He was Son of the Lord Tibetot, or Tiptoft and Powys, and was created a Viscount and Earl of Worcester by King Henry the Sixth, and appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. By King Edward the Fourth he was made Knight of the Garter,

* Others give it, “ Sum Talboti pro vincere inimico
 “ meo.”

Camden’s Remains.

† Leland de Script. Brit. vol. 2. p. 475. The Earl is not mentioned by Ant. Wood, whose account does not commence before the year 1500.

and

and constituted Justice of North-Wales for life. Dugdale, who is more sparing of titles to him than our other Writers, says he was soon after made Constable of the Tower for life, and twice Treasurer of the King's Exchequer: But * other Historians say he was Lord High Constable, and twice Lord Treasurer, the first time, according to Lud. Carbo, at twenty-five years old; and again Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Clarence. But whatever dispute there may be about his titles in the State, there is no doubt but He was eminently at the head of Literature, and so masterly an Orator, that He drew tears from the eyes of the before-mentioned Pope Pius by an Oration which he pronounced before him when he visited Rome through a curiosity of seeing the Vatican library, after he had resided at Padua and Venice, and made great purchases of books †: This was on his return from a ‡ pilgrimage to Jerusalem; which holy expedition is attributed by § a modern Writer to the suspense of his Lordship's mind between gratitude to King Henry and loyalty to King Edward——But he seems not to have been much embarrassed with the former, considering how greatly he had profited of King Edward's favour. It is certain that the rapid Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick did not ascribe much gratitude to the Earl of Worcester, and that the Earl did not confide much in any merit of that sort, for absconding during the short restoration of Henry, and being taken con-

* Ames. British Librarian. Bale, &c.

† He is said to have given MSS. to the value of 500 marks to the University of Oxford.

Tanner's Biblioth. Brit. p. 715.

‡ He had before this distinguished himself by clearing the Seas from Pirates. Vide *Leland*.

§ G. S. Worthies of England, p. 88.

cealed in a tree in Weybridge-Forest in Huntingdonshire, he was brought to London, accused of * cruelty in his administration of Ireland, particularly towards two infant Sons of the Earl of Desmond, and condemned and beheaded at the Tower 1470. Hall and Hollingshead speak of his tyranny as not quite equivocal, though more favourable writers ascribe his imputed crimes to the malice of his enemies. Indeed it was an unwonted strain of tenderness in a Man so little scrupulous of blood as Warwick, to put to death so great a Peer, for some inhumanity to the children of an Irish Lord; nor does one conceive why He fought for so remote a crime——He was not often so delicate. Tiptoft seems to have been punished by Warwick for leaving Henry for Edward, when Warwick had thought fit to quit Edward for Henry.

This Earl Worcester †, “which,” as Caxton

* Leland owns that he had exerted himself too feverely against some Lancastrians, which drew down the vengeance of that party on him, p. 479. In Sir Richard Cox’s History of Ireland it is said, “That the Earl of Worcester was sent over in 1467, and held a Parliament at Drogheda, in which the Earls of Desmond and Kildare were attainted, on accusation of having assisted the King’s Enemies in that country; but that the Irish affirm it was in revenge for Desmond’s undervaluing his Majesty’s match with Elizabeth Gray, and that as soon as Desmond, the great Earl, was beheaded, Kildare was pardoned and left Deputy by Tiptoft, who returned to England.” Pages 169, 170, 171. Campion says that the Queen *caused* the Earl of Desmond’s trade of life to be sifted after the Irish manner (contrary to sundry old statutes) by his successor the Earl of Worcester, in consequence of which Desmond was attainted and put to death. *Hist of Irel.* p. 101.

† Ames on Printing in his account of Caxton, p. 26. and seq.

his

his printer, who was much enamoured of him, says, "in his tyme flowered in vertue and cunnyng, and to whom he knew none lyke emonge the Lordes of the temporalitie in science and moral vertue," translated Cicerō de amicitia, and "Two Declamations made by Publius Cornelius Scipio, and Gayus Flamyneus, rivals for the love of Lucrece," which he dedicated to Edward the Fourth, and wrote some other orations and epistles; and englished "Cæsar's Commentaries," as touching British affairs; which version was published without name of Printer, place or date, but was supposed to be printed by John Rastell, who lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

In the sixth of Edward the Fourth, he drew up "Orders for the placing of the Nobility in all proceedings *." And, "Orders and Statutes for Justs and Triumphs †." In the Ashmolean Collection ‡ are the following, "Ordinances, Statutes and Rules, made by John Tiptoft Earle of Worcestre and Constable of England, by the King's Commandment at Windsores §, to be observed in all manner of Justes of Peirs within the Realm of England, &c." He is also said to have written "A Petition against the || Lords;" and "An Oration to the Citizens of Padua ††."

In the manuscripts belonging to the Cathedral of Lincoln is a volume of some twenty epistles, of

* MS. Cotton Tiber. E. viii. 35.

† Ibid. 40.

‡ MS. 763.

§ 29 Maii. 6th Edward the Fourth.

|| Fuller's Ch. Hist. iv. 162.

†† Tanner, p. 716.

which four are written by our Earl, and the rest addressed to Him *,

“ O good blessed Lord God!” saith Caxton,
 “ what grete losse was it of that noble, vertuous,
 “ and well-disposed Lord! &c. and what worship
 “ had he at Rome in the presence of our holy Fa-
 “ der the Pope! And so in all other places unto
 “ his deth; at which deth every man that was
 “ there might lern to dye, and take his deth pa-
 “ cientlye. † The axe then did at one blow cut
 “ off more learning than was left in the heads of
 “ all the surviving Nobility.”

ANTONY WIDVILLE,
 EARL RIVERS.

THOUGH Caxton knew “ none like to the
 Erle of Worcester,” and though the Author
 last quoted thinks that all learning in the Nobil-
 ity perished with Tiptoft, yet there flourished at
 the same period a noble Gentleman, by no means
 inferior to him in learning and politeness, in birth
 his equal, by alliance his superior, greater in feats
 of arms, and in pilgrimages more abundant: This
 was Antony Widville Earl Rivers, Lord Scales
 and Newfelles, Lord of the Isle of Wight, “ de-
 “ fenseur and directeur of the causes Apostolique
 “ for our holy Fader the Pope in this royaume of
 “ Englund, and Uncle and Governour to my Lord
 “ Prince of Wales †.”

He was Son of Sir Richard Widville by Jaque-
 line of Luxemburgh Duchesse-dowager of Bedford,

* Ib. p. 717.

† Fuller's Worthies in Camb. p. 155.

‡ Caxton in Ames's Catal. p. 14.

and brother of the fair Lady Gray, who captivated that Monarch of Pleasure Edward the Fourth. When about seventeen years of age He was taken by force from Sandwich with his Father and carried to Calais by some of the opposite faction. The credit of his Sister, the countenance and example of his Prince, the boisterousness of the times, nothing softened, nothing roughened the mind of this amiable Lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious Brother-in-law, without his weaknesses; as brave as the Heroes of either Rose, without their savageness; studious in the intervals of business: and devout after the manner of those whimsical times, when men challenged others whom they never saw, and went bare-foot to visit shrines in countries of which they had scarce a map. In short, Lord Antony was †, as Sir Thomas More says, “Vir, haud facile discernas, manuve aut consilio promptior.”

† He distinguished himself both as a Warrior and a Statesman: The Lancastrians making an insurrection in Northumberland, he attended the King into those parts, and was a chief commander at the siege of Alnwick-Castle; soon after which he was elected into the Order of the Garter. In the tenth of the same reign he defeated the Dukes of Clarence and Warwick in a skirmish near Southampton, and prevented their seizing a great Ship called the Trinity belonging to the latter. He attended the King into Holland on the change of the Scene, returned with him, and had a great share in his victories, and was constituted Governor of Calais, and Captain-general of all the King's

† In vitâ Rich. III.

† Vide Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 231.

forces by sea and land. He had before been sent Embassador to negotiate a marriage between the King's Sister and the Duke of Burgundy; and in the same Character concluded a treaty between King Edward and the Duke of Bretagne. On Prince Edward being created Prince of Wales, He was appointed his Governor, and had a grant of the office of Chief Butler of England; and was even on the point of attaining the high honour of espousing the Scottish Princess, Sister of King James the Third; the Bishop of Rochester, Lord privy-seal, and Sir Edward Widville, being dispatched into Scotland to perfect that marriage*.

† A remarkable event of this Earl's life was a personal victory He gained in a tournament, over Antony Count de la Roche, called the Bastard of Burgundy, natural Son of Duke Philip the Good. This illustrious encounter was performed in a solemn and most magnificent Tilt held for that purpose in Smithfield: Our Earl was the Challenger; and from the date of the year and the affinity of of the person challenged, this ceremony was probably in honour of the afore-mentioned marriage of the Lady Margaret the King's Sister, with Charles the Hardy, last Duke of Burgundy. Nothing could be better adapted to the humour of the age, and to the union of that Hero and Virago, than a single combat between two of their near relations. In the Biographia Britannica is a long account extracted from a curious manuscript of this tournament, for which letters of safe conduct were

* The Queen had before projected to marry him to that great Heiress, Mary of Burgundy, who at the same time was sought by Clarence; a circumstance that must have heightened that Prince's aversion to the Queen and her family.

† Dugdale ubi supra, and Biogr. Brit. p. 1231.

granted

granted by the King, as appears from Rymer's *Fœdera*; the title of which are, "Pro Bastardo Burgundiæ super punctis armorum perficiendis." At these Juſts the Earl of Worceſter (before-mentioned) preſided as Lord High Conſtable, and attesteſt the Queen's giving *The Flower of Souvenance* to the Lord Scales, as a charge to undertake the enterprize, and his delivery of it to Cheſter-Herald, that he might carry it over to be touched by the Baſtard, in token of his accepting the challenge. This prize was a collar of gold with the rich flower of Souvenance enamelled, and was fastened above the Earl's knee by some of the Queen's Ladies on the Wednesday after the Feast of the Resurrection. The Baſtard, attended by four hundred Lords, Knights, Squires and Heralds landed at Graveſend; and at Blackwall He was met by the Lord High Conſtable with seven barges and a galley full of attendants, richly covered with cloth of gold and arras. The King proceeded to London; in Fleetſtreet the Champions solemnly met in his presence; and the palaces of the Bishops of Salisbury and Ely were appointed to lodge these brave Sons of holy church; as St. Paul's Cathedral was for holding a chapter for the solution of certain doubts upon the articles of combat. The timber and workmanship of the liſts coſt above 200 marks. The pavillions, trappings, &c. were sumptuous in proportion. Yet, however weighty the expence, the Queen could not but think it well beſtowed, when She had the ſatisfaction of beholding her Brother victorious in ſo ſturdy an encounter; the ſpike in the front of the Lord Scale's horſe having run into the noſtril of the Baſtard's horſe, ſo that He reared an end and threw his rider to the ground. The generous conqueror diſdained the advantage and would have renewed

renewed the combat, but the Bastard refused to fight any more on horse-back. The next day they fought on foot, when Widville again prevailing, and the sport waxing warm, the King gave the signal to part them.

Earl Rivers had his share of his Sister's afflictions as well as of her triumphs; but making a right use of adversity and understanding that there was to be a jubilee and pardon at St. James's in Spain in 1473, He sailed from Southampton, and for sometime was "full vertuously occupied in goyng
" of pilgrimagis to St. James's in Galice, to
" Rome, and to Seint Nicholas de Bar in Puyle,
" and other diverse holy places. Also He pro-
" cured and got of our holy Fader the Pope a
" greet and large indulgence and grace unto the
" chapel of our Lady of the Piewe by St. Ste-
" phen's at Westmenstre *."

The dismal catastrophe of this accomplished Lord, in the forty-first year of his age, is well known:

" —Rivers, Vaughan and Gray †,
" Ere this lie shorter by the heads at Pomfret."

* Ames, p. 14.

† Queen Elizabeth Gray is deservedly pitied for losing her two Sons, but the royalty of their birth has so engrossed the attention of Historians, that they never reckon into the number of her misfortunes the murder of this her second Son Sir Richard Gray. It is as remarkable how slightly the death of our Earl Rivers is always mentioned, though a Man invested with such high offices of trust and dignity; and how much we dwell on the execution of the Lord Chamberlain Hastings, a man in every light his inferior. In truth the generality draw their ideas of English story from the tragic rather than the historic authors.

The

The works of this gallant and learned person were;

I. "The dictes and sayinges of the Philosophers; translated out of Latyn into Frenshe by a worshipful man called Messire Jehan de Teonville, Provost of Paris;" and from thence rendered into English by our Lord Rivers, who sailing to the Spanish Jubilee, "and lackyng syght of all londes, the wynde being good and the weder fayr, thenne for a recreacyon and passyng of tyme, had de-lyte and axed to rede some good historye. A worshipfull gentylman called Lowys de Bre-taylles," lent him the above-mentioned treatise, which when he had "heided and looked upon, as he had tyme and space, he gaaf thereto a veray affection; and in special by cause of the holsom and swete sanges of the Paynems, which is a glorious fair myrrour to all good Christen people to behold and understoonde." And afterwards being appointed Governor to the Prince, He undertook this translation for the use and instruction of his royal pupil. The book is supposed to be the second ever printed in England by † Caxton; at least the first which he printed at Westminster, being dated November 18, 1477. A fair Manuscript of this translation, with an illumination representing the Earl introducing Caxton to Edward the Fourth, his Queen and the Prince, is preserved in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

The most remarkable circumstance attending this book is the gallantry of the Earl, who omitted to translate part of it, because it contained sarcasms of Socrates against the fair Sex: And it is no less remarkable that his Printer ventured to translate the satire, and add it to his Lordship's performance; yet with an apology for his presumption ‡.

† Ames, p. 9.

‡ Ames, and the British librarian.

II. "The

II. "The moral proverbs of Chrifian of Pyſe;" another tranſlation*. The Authoreſs Chriſtina was daughter of Thomas of Piſa, otherwiſe called of Boulogne, whither her Father removed; and though She ſtilled herſelf a Woman Ytalien, yet She wrote in French, and flouriſhed about the year 1400. In this tranſlation the Earl diſcovered new talents, turning the work into a poem of two hundred and three lines, the greateſt part of which He contrived to make conclude with the Letter *E*: An inſtance at once of his Lordſhip's application, and of the bad taſte of an age, which had witticiſms and whims to ſtruggle with as well as ignorance. It concludes with two ſtanſas of ſeven lines each, beginning thus;

- "The grete vertus of our Elders notable
 "Ofte to remembre is thing profitable;
 "An happy hous is, where dwelleth Prudence,
 "For where She is, raiſon is in preſence, &c.

EXPLICIT.

- "Of theſe ſayynges Chriſtyne was the auctureſſe,
 "Which in makyn had ſuch intelligence,
 "That thereof She was mireur and maiſtreſſe;
 "Her werkes teſtifie the experience;
 "In French language was written this ſentence;
 "And thus engliſhed doth hit reherſe
 "Antoin Widevylle therle Ryvers."

Caxton, inſpired by his Patron's muſe, concludes the work thus;

- "Go thou litil quayer and recommaund me
 "Unto the good grace of my ſpecial Lorde

* Ames, p. 12.

"Therle

" Therle Ryveris, for I have emprinted the
 " At his commandment, following evry worde
 " His cople, as his secretarie can reorde;
 " At Westmestre, of Feverer the xx day,
 " And of kyng Edward the xvii yere vraye.

" Emprinted by C A X T O N
 " In Feverer the colde Season."

III. The book named " Cordial, or Memorare
 " novissima;" * a third translation from the
 French; the original author not named: Begun
 to be printed by Caxton " the morn after the puri-
 " fication of our blissid Lady in the yere 1478;
 " which was the daye of Seint Blase, bishop and
 " martir; and finished on the even of thannuncia-
 " tion of our said blissid Lady in the xix yere of
 " Kyng Edward the Fourth, 1480." By which it
 seems that Caxton was above two years in printing
 this book. It does not appear that he published any
 other work in that period; yet he was generally
 more expeditious; but the new Art did not, or
 could not multiply it's productions, as it does now
 in it's maturity.

These are all the remains of this illustrious
 Lord, though, as Caxton says, " notwithstanding
 " the greet labours and charges he had in the ser-
 " vice of the Kyng and of my said Lord Prince,
 " which hath be to him no little thought and bisi-
 " ness, yet over that, tenrich his vertuous disposi-
 " tion, he put him in devoyr at all tymes, when
 " he might have a leyser, which was but starte
 " mete, to translate diverse bookes out of Frensh
 " into English." He then mentions those I have
 recited, and adds,

* Ames, p. 13.

IV. "Over that hath made divers balade ayenst
"the seven dedely finnes *.

It is observable with what timidity and lowliness young Learning ventured to unfold her recent pinnions, how little She dared to raise herself above the ground. We have seen that Earl Tiptoft and Earl Rivers, the restorers and patrons of science in this country, contented themselves with translating the works of others; the latter condescending even to translate a translation. But we must remember how scarce books were; how few of the Classic standards were known, and how much less understood. Whoever considers the account which Caxton gives of his meeting "with the
"lytyle book in Frenshe, translated out of Latyn
"by that noble Poete and grete Clerke Virgyle," will not wonder that Invention did not exert itself. Whatever was translated, was new and a real present to the age. Invention operates only where there is no pattern, or where all patterns are exhausted. He, who in the dawn of science made a version of Christina of Pisa, in its vigorous maturity would translate Montesquieu—and, I trust, not in metre!

I have dwelled the longer on the articles of these two Lords, as they are very slightly known, and as I think their country in a great measure indebted to them for the restoration of Learning. The countenance, the example of men in their situation, must have operated more strongly than the attempts of an hundred Professors, Benedictines, and Commentators. The similitude of their studies was terminated by too fatal a resemblance in their catastrophe!

* Ames, p. 14.

N I C H O L A S

L O R D V A U X

SEEMS to have been a great ornament to the reign of Henry the Seventh, and to the court of Henry the Eighth in it's more joyous days, before Queens, Ministers, Peers, and Martyrs, embrued so many scaffolds with their blood. William Vaux his Father had forfeited his fortunes in the cause of Henry the Sixth: They were restored to the Son with the honour of Knight-hood on his fighting stoutly at the battle of Stoke against the Earl of Lincoln, on the side of Henry the Seventh. In the seventeenth of that reign, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, the brave young Vaux appeared in a gown of purple velvet, adorned with pieces of gold so thick and massive, that exclusive of the silk and furs, it was valued at a thousand pounds: About his neck he wore a collar of S S. weighing eight hundred pounds in nobles. In those days it not only required great bodily strength to support the weight of their cumbersome armour; their very luxury of apparel for the drawing-room would oppress a system of modern muscles! In the first of Henry the Eighth, Vaux was made lieutenant of the castle of Guisnes in Picardy: and in the fifth of that reign was at the siege of Therouenne. In the tenth year He was one of the Embassadors for confirming the peace between Henry and the French King; and soon after in commission for preparing the famous interview between those Monarchs near Guisnes. These martial and festival talents were the direct road to Henry's heart, who in his fifteenth year
created

created Sir Nicholas a Baron at the palace of Bridewell: But He lived not long to enjoy the splendor of this favour. Departing this life in 1523; he founded chantries for the souls of his ancestors, portioned his three daughters with five hundred pounds a-piece for their marriages, and to his Sons Thomas and William bequeathed all his wearing gere, except cloth of gold, cloth of silver, and tiffue *. A battle, a pageant, an embassy, a superstitious will, compose the history of most of the great men of that age: But our Peer did not stop there: He had been bred at Oxford, and had a happy genius for poetry, of which some samples are extant in "The Paradise of dainty devices †." An author ‡, who wrote nearer to those times, says, "that his Lordship's fancy lay chiefly in the facility of his metre, and the aptness of his descriptions, such as he takes upon him to make; namely in sundry of his songs, where in He sheweth the counterfeit-action very lively and pleasantly." In Antony Wood § may be seen the titles of some of his sonnets, and the same author says that there goes a doleful ditty also under his name, beginning thus, "I loath that I did love, &c." which was thought by some to be made upon his death-bed.

* Wood, vol. 1. p. 19. Dugdale, vol. 2. p. 304. Tanner, p. 731.

† Published by Rich. Edwards. Vide Wood, vol. 1. p. 152.

‡ Art of English poesy:

§ Vol. 1. p. 19.

JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BERNERS,

GRANDSON and heir of a Lord of the same name, who was descended from Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Glocester, and had been Knight of the Garter and Constable of Windsor-Castle under Edward the Fourth *. Our Lord John was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of the Duke of York, second Son of Edward the Fourth, and was first known by quelling an insurrection in Cornwall and Devonshire under the conduct of Michael Joseph a blacksmith in 1495 †, which recommended him to the favour of Henry the Seventh. He was Captain of the Pioneers at the siege of Therouennie under Henry the Eighth, by whom He was made Chancellor of the Exchequer for life, Lieutenant of Calais and the marches ‡, appointed to conduct the Lady Mary, the King's Sister, into France on her marriage with Louis the Twelfth, and with whom [Hen. viii.] he had the rare felicity of continuing in favour eighteen years. He died in 1532, leaving his gown of damask-tawney furred with jennets to his natural Son Humphrey Bouchier; and certain legacies to two other illegitimate Sons, having had only two daughters by his Wife Catherine, Daughter of John Duke of Norfolk; from one of which Ladies is descended the present Lady Baroness Berners, whose right to that title, which had

* Blomfield's Hist. of Norf. vol. 3. p. 100.

† Ant. Wood, vol. 1. p. 34.

‡ Dugd. Baron. vol. 2. p. 133.

long lain in obscurity, was clearly made out and recovered by the late Peter Leneve, Esq; Norroy.

Lord Berners, by the command of King Henry, * translated "Froissart's Chronicle," which was printed in 1523, by Richard Pinson, the fifth on the list of English Printers, and Scholar of Caxton.

Others of his works were a whimsical medley of translations from French, Italian and Spanish novels, which seem to have been the mode then, as they were afterwards in the reign of Charles the Second,

When ev'ry flow'ry courtier wrote romance.

These were, "The life of Sir Arthur, an Armorican Knight †; The famous exploits of Sir Hugh of Bourdeaux ‡; Marcus Aurelius §; and the castle of Love ||." He composed also a book "of the duties of the inhabitants of Calais;" and a comedy, intituled, "Ite in Vineam.**"

* Ames in Pinson, p. 125:

† Lord Oxford had one of these, with this title, "The History of the most noble and valyaunt Knight, Arthur of Lytell Brytaine, translated out of Frenche by John Bourgcher, Knyght, Lord Berners." Black letter.

Vide Harleian Catal. vol. 3. p. 32.

‡ Done at the desire of the Earl of Huntingdon; it passed through three editions. *Tanner, p. 116.*

§ Ames, p. 159. This was undertaken at the desire of his Nephew Sir Francis Bryan. *Tann. ib.*

|| Dedicated to the Lady of Sir Nicholas Carew, at whose desire he translated it from the Spanish.

Tanner, ib.

** Bale, cent. 9. p. 706.

which.

which is mentioned in none of our catalogues of English plays: Antony Wood says it was usually acted at Calais after Vespers ¶ †.

Lord Berners died at Calais 1532, aged 63.

GEORGE BOLEYN, VISCOUNT ROCHFORD,

THE unfortunate Brother of Anne Boleyn; raised by her greatness, involved in her fall, and more cruelly in her disgrace. He was accused of too intimate familiarity with his Sister, by a most infamous woman his wife, who continued a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the three succeeding Queens, till her administering † to the pleasures of

¶ Vol. i. p. 33.

† Fuller [in his *Worthies of Hertfordshire*, p. 27] says, "I behold his [Lord Berners's] as the *second*, "accounting the Lord Tiptoft the *first, noble hand*, "which, since the decay of Learning, took a pen "therein, to be author of a book." But I have shewn that Lord Berners was but the fifth Writer among the nobility in order of time.

† Honest Stowe has preserved a conversation between Anne of Cleves and this Lady Rochford, in which the arch simplicity of the former, and the petulant curiosity of the latter are very remarkable. The Lady Eleanor Rutland, the Lady Katherine Edgcumbe, and Lady Rochford, were sitting to know whether her Majesty was breeding: the Queen fairly owned, "That the King when they went to bed, took her "by the hand, kissed her and bid her *Good-night*, "Sweet-heart; and in the morning, kissed her, and "bid her, *Farewell Darling*; And is not this enough? "Quoth her Majesty." *Stowe's Annals*, p. 578.

the

the last of them, Catherine Howard, brought that sentence on her, which her malice or jealousy had drawn on her Lord and her Sister-in-law. The weightiest proof against them was his having been seen to whisper the Queen one morning as She was in bed §. But that could make incest, where a jealous or fickle tyrant could make laws at his will! Little is recorded of this nobleman, but two or three embassies to France, his being made Governor of Dover and the cinque Ports, and his subscribing the famous declaration to Clement the Seventh. Like Earl Rivers, He rose by the exaltation of his Sister; like him, was innocently sacrificed on her account; and like him showed that the lustre of his situation did not make him neglect to add accomplishments of his own.

Antony Wood says he was much adored at court, especially by the female sex, for his admirable discourse and symmetry of body; which one may well believe; the King and the Lady Rochford would scarce have suspected the Queen of incest, unless her Brother had had uncommon allurements in his person.

§ The poor Queen had so little idea of guilt, or of what She was accused, that on her first commitment to the Tower, she exclaimed tenderly, "Oh! where is my sweet Brother?" The Lieutenant willing to spare her a new shock, replied, without telling her that the Lord Rochford was committed too, "That he left him at York-place." *Strype, vol. i. p. 280.* The Author of English Worthies, tells a Story which is related too by Fuller in his Worthies of Wiltshire, p. 146, That on Jane Seymour's first coming to court, Queen Anne snatched at a jewel pendent about this Jane's neck, and hurt her own hand with the violence She used.—She was struck with finding it the King's picture. *Page 848.*

Wood

Wood ascribes to him

Several poems, songs and sonnets, with other things of the like nature.

Bale calls them "Rythmos elegantissimos," lib. 1. But none of his works are come down to us, unless any of the anonymous pieces, published along with the Earl of Surrey's poems, be of his composition.

JOHN LORD LUMLEY,

SON of Richard Lord Lumley II, was the seventh Baron of that family, and an eminent warrior in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Being about the age of twenty-one in the fifth of that King, He carried a considerable force to the Earl of Surrey at York, and was a principal commander at Flodden-field, where He distinguished himself with great bravery. He was present at most of the interviews between his master and foreign Monarchs, which so much delighted that Prince and his Historians; and again served against the Scots in the fifteenth of that King. He was one of the Barons who signed the memorable letter to Clement the Seventh, threatening him with the loss of his supremacy in England, unless He proceeded to dispatch the King's divorce: But notwithstanding this, we find him deeply engaged in the rebellion, which our old Writers call *The pilgrimage of grace*. The Duke of Norfolk, general of the Royalists, offered them a free pardon; Lord Lumley was commissioned to treat on the part of the revolters, and with great dexterity extricated himself and his followers. Yet soon after He lost his only Son

¶ Vide Dugdale and Collins's Peerages.

George,

George, who being taken in another insurrection with the Lord Darcy, was beheaded. Of the Father we find no more mention, but that in the year 1550, He translated "Erasmus's Institution of a Christian Prince," which is preserved in manuscript in the King's library*.

HENRY PARKER, LORD MORLEY,

WAS Son of Sir William Parker †, by Alice Sister of Lovel Lord Morley, by which title this Henry was summoned to parliament in the twenty-first of Henry the Eighth. Except being a pretty voluminous author, we find nothing remarkable of him, but that he too signed the before-mentioned letter to Pope Clement; and having a quarrel for precedence with the Lord Dacre of Gillisland, had his pretensions confirmed by parliament. ‡ Antony Wood says, he was living an ancient man and in esteem among the nobility in the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth; and in the catalogue of King Charles's collection §, a portrait is mentioned of a Lord Parker, who probably was the same person.

He wrote

"A declaration of the xciv. psalm," printed by T. Berthelet, 1539 ||.

"The lives of Sectaries."

* Vide Casley's Catalogue, p. 262.

† Dugdale, vol. 2. p. 307.

‡ Vol. 1. p. 53.

§ Pag. 3.

|| Ames, p. 171.

Several tragedies and comedies, whose very titles are lost ††.

And according to Bale and Baker *, certain rhimes.

Besides these pieces, there are in the † King's library the following manuscripts translated by him, styling himself, Henry Parker Knt. Lord Morley.

“ Seneca's XVIII. and XCII. Epistles.

“ Erasmus's praise to the Virgin Mary;” dedicated to the Princess Mary.

St. Athanasius's prologue to the Psalter.

“ Thomas Aquinas of the angelical salutation.

“ Anselme, of the stature, form and life of the

“ Virgin Mary and our Saviour.

“ The Ecclesiastes of Solomon, with a long paraphrase.

“ Translation of the Somnium Scipionis.

“ The History of Paulus Jovius.

“ History of the Pope's ill treatment of the

“ Emperor Frederick, translated from the Latin of

“ Massuetius Salernitanus †.

“ Plutarch's life of Theseus;” dedicated to Henry the Eighth.

“ Plutarch's lives of Scipio and Hannibal.

“ Plutarch's life of Paulus Æmilius §.

“ John de Turre crematâ, his exposition of the

“ XXXIV. Psalm.”

And there is in the same collection a book, intituled “ Expositio in Psalterium,” in which is written, “ Henricus Parker, eques, Baro Morley,

†† Theatr. records, p. 5.

* Vide Men of note under Henry the Eighth.

† Vide Casley's catalogue.

‡ Tanner, p. 573.

§ MS. in the Bodl. library, *Vide Tann. ib.*

“ hunc codicem dono dedit Dominæ Mariæ, regis
 “ Henrici VIII. filiæ.”

In an old catalogue of a sale of books I found this article;

“ Liff of the good Kyng Agesilaus, wretten by
 “ the famous Clerke Plutarche in the Greeke
 “ Tounge, and traunslated out of the Greeke into
 “ Latyn by Antony Tudartyn, and drawen out off
 “ Latyn into Englishe by me Henry Lord Morley,
 “ and dedycated unto the right honourable Baron
 “ the Lorde Cromwell, Lord privy-seal; with a
 “ comparifon adjoyned of the life and actions of
 “ our late famous King Henrie the Eighth, MS.
 “ wrote in his Lordship’s own hand-writing, as ap-
 “ pears by letter to the Lord Zouch, President of
 “ the Queene’s counsaill in the marches of Wales,
 “ wrote by William Henrick, one of the clerkès
 “ of that court in 1602. Price ten shillings and
 “ six-pence*.”

HENRY HOWARD,

EARL OF SURREY.

WE now emerge from the twilight of learning to an almost classic author, that ornament of a boisterous, yet not unpolished court, the Earl of Surrey, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton and Pope, illustrated by his own Muse, and lamented for his unhappy and unmerited death: “ A

* The Epitaph which in my former edition I mentioned to have been written by this Lord for himself, was probably his Son’s, as Henry Earl of Arundel did not die, according to Dugdale, till the 22d of Elizabeth.

“ Man,”

“Man,” as Sir Walter Raleigh says *, “no less
“valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes.”

He was Son and Grandson of two Lord Treasurers, Dukes of Norfolk, and seemed to have a promise of fortune as illustrious, by being the friend, and at length the Brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, Henry's natural Son——But the cement of that union proved the bane of her Brother! He shone in all the accomplishments of that martial age; his Name is renowned in it's tournaments and in his Father's battles: In an expedition of his own he was unfortunate, being defeated endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne; a disgrace he soon repaired, though He never recovered the King's favour, in whose eyes a moment could cancel an age of services!

The unweildy King growing distempered and froward, and apprehensive for the tranquillity of his Boy-successor, easily conceived or admitted jealousies infused into him by the Earl of Hertford and the Protestant party, though † one of the last acts of his fickle life was to found a Convent! Rapin says, he apprehended if the Popish party should prevail, that his marriage with Catherine of Arragon would be declared good, and by consequence his Son Edward bastardized.——A most inaccurate conclusion! It would have affected the legitimacy of Elizabeth, whose Mother was married during the life of Catherine, but the latter was dead before the King married Jane Seymour: An odd circumstance is recorded, that Anne Boleyn wore yellow for mourning for her predecessor ‡.

It § seems that the family of Howard were greatly at variance; the Duke and his Son had

* In the Preface to his History.

† Lord Herbert's Life of Henry the Eighth.

‡ Notes to Tindal's Rapin. fol.

§ Lord Herbert.

been but lately reconciled; the Duchess was frantic with jealousy, had been parted four years from her Husband, and now turned his accuser; as her Daughter the Duchess of Richmond, who inclined to the Protestants, and hated her Brother, deposed against him. The Duke's mistress too, one Mrs. Holland, took care to provide for her own safety, by telling all She knew: That was little, yet equal to the charge, and coincided with it. The chief accusation against the Earl was his quartering the arms of Edward the Confessor: The Duke had forborne them, but left a blank quarter. Mrs. Holland deposed, that the Duke disapproved his Son's bearing them, and forbade her to work them on the furniture for his house. The Duchess of Richmond's testimony was so trifling, that She deposed her Brother's giving a coronet †, which to her judgment seemed a close crown, and a cypher which She took to be the King's; and that he dissuaded her from going too far in reading the Scripture. Some swore that he loved to converse with Foreigners; and as if ridiculous charges, when multiplied, would amount to one real crime, Sir Richard Southwell affirmed, without specifying what, that he knew certain things, which touched the Earl's fidelity to the King. The brave young Lord vehemently affirmed himself a true man, and offered to fight his accuser in his shirt; and with great spirit and a ready wit, defended himself against

† This shows that at that time there was no established rule for coronets. I cannot find when those of Dukes, Marquisses and Earls were settled: Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury, when Viscount Cranborn, was the first of that degree that bore a coronet. Barons received theirs from Charles the Second.

all the Witnesses——to little purpose! When such accusations could be alledged, they were sure of being thought to be proved. Lord Herbert insinuates that the Earl would not have been condemned, if he had not been a Commoner and tried by a Jury. On what could he ground this favourable opinion of the Peers? What twelve Tradesmen could be found more servile than almost every court of Peers during that reign? Was the Duke of Buckingham, was Anne Boleyn condemned by a Jury, or by great Lords †? The

† The Parliaments of that reign were not less obsequious than the Peers distinctively: "The Countess of Salisbury," says Stowe in his Annals, p. 581. "was condemned by Parliament, though She was never arraigned nor tried before. Catherine Howard was attainted by Parliament and suffered without trial. Cromwell Earl of Essex, though a Lord of Parliament, was attainted without being heard." The power granted to the King of regulating the Succession by his Will was an unheard-of abuse. If we pass from the Peers to the House of Commons, and from thence to the Convocation, we shall find that Juries by no means deserved to be stigmatized for peculiar servility. The Commons besought the King to let his marriage with Anne of Cleves be inquired into. The dissolution of that marriage for such absurd reasons as his Majesty vouchsafed to give, *as her being no Virgin*, which it seems he discovered by a peculiar secret of his own, without using the common method of knowing *; and his whimsical inability, which he pretended to have in vain attempted to remove by taking physic the more to enable him; that dissolution, I say, was an instance of the grossest complaisance; as Cranmer's having before pronounced the divorce from Anne Boleyn was an effect of the most wretched timidity.

* *In the case of his next Wife it proved how bad a judge he was of those matters; nay, so humble did he*

The Duke better acquainted with the humour of his Master, or fonder of life as it grew nearer the dregs, signed a most abject confession, in which however the greatest crime he avowed was having concealed the manner in which his Son bore his coat-armour——an offence by the way to which the King himself and all the Court must long have been privy. As this is intended as a *Treatise of Curiosity*, it may not be amiss to mention, that the Duke presented another petition to the Lords desiring to have some books from Lambeth, without which He had not been able to recompose himself to sleep for a dozen years. He desired leave too to buy St. Austin, Josephus and Sabellicus *; and He begged for some sheets——So hardly was treated a Man, who had married a Daughter † of Edward the Fourth, who had enjoyed such dignities, and, what was still more, had gained such victories for his Master!

The noble Earl perished; the Father escaped by the death of the Tyrant.

We have a small volume of elegant and tender Sonnets composed by Surrey; and with them § some others of that age, particularly of Sir Thomas

grow on that head, and consequently so uncertain did his conforming Parliament immediately think that disquisition, that an act was passed to oblige any Woman, before She should espouse a King, To declare whether She was a Virgin or not.

* The artful Duke, though a strong Papist, pretended to ask for Sabellicus as the most vehement detector of the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome

Lord Herbert, p. 629.

† His first Wife was the Lady Anne, who left no Issue. His second was Daughter of the Duke of Buckingham.

§ The Earl was intimate too with Sir Thomas More and Erasmus; and built a magnificent House called, Mount-

Thomas Wyat the elder, a very accomplished gentleman, Father of him who fell in a rebellion against Queen Mary. Francis the First had given a new air to Literature, which he encouraged by mixing gallantry with it, and by producing the Ladies at his court along with the Learned. Henry, who had at least as much taste for Women as Letters, and was fond of splendor and feats of arms, contributed to give a romantic turn to composition; and Petrarch, the poet of the Fair, was naturally a pattern to a court of that complexion. In imitation of Laura, our Earl had his Geraldine. Who She was, we are not told directly; himself mentions several particulars relating to her, but not her name. The author of the last edition of his poems says, in some short notes on his life, that She was the greatest beauty of her time, and Maid of Honour to Queen Catherine; to which of the three Queens of that name He does not specify. I think I have very nearly discovered who this fair Person was: Here is the Earl's description;

- “ From Tuscan came my Ladies worthy race,
 “ Fair Florence was sometime *her* * auncient
 seate;
 “ The Western Yle whose pleasant shore doth
 face
 “ Wild Camber's cliffs, did geve her lyvely heate:
 “ Fostered She was with milke of Irishe brest:
 “ Her Sire, an Earl; her Dame, of Princes
 blood;
 “ From tender yeres in Britaine She doth rest
 “ With Kinges childe, where She tasteth costly
 foode.

Mount-Surrey, on Lennard's Hill near Norwich. See
*Note to Verse 152, of Drayton's Epistle from the Earl to
 Geraldine.*

* I would read, *their*.

D 4

“ Honfdon

" Hunsdon did first present her to myne yien :
 " Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine She hight,
 " Hampton me taught to wishe her first for mine,
 " And Windsor alas ! doth chase me from her sight.
 " Her beauty of kinde, her vertue from above,
 " Happy is He, that can obtain her love."

I am inclined to think that her poetical appellation was her real name, as every one of the circumstances tally. Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, married to his second Wife, Margaret, Daughter of Thomas Gray Marquis of Dorset; by whom he had three Daughters, Lady Margaret, who was born deaf and dumb, (probably not the fair Geraldine) *Elizabeth* third Wife of Edward Clinton Earl of Lincoln, and the Lady Cicely.

Our genealogists say, that the Family of Fitzgerald derives its origin from Otho, descended from the Dukes of *Tuscany*, who in the reign of King Alfred settled in England, and from thence transplanted themselves into Ireland. Thus

" From Tuscan came his Lady's noble race."
 Her Sire an Earl, and her being fostered with milk of Irish breast, follow of course. Her Dame being of Prince's blood is as exact; Thomas Marquis of Dorset being Son of Queen Elizabeth Gray, Daughter of the Duchess of Bedford, of the princely House of Luxemburg. The only question is whether the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald or her Sister Lady Cicely was the fair Geraldine: I should think the former, as it is evident She was settled in England.

The circumstance of his first seeing her at Hunsdon, indifferent as it seems, leads to a strong confirmation of this conjecture: Sir Henry Chauncy says †, that Hunsdon-house in Hertfordshire

† In his Hertfordshire, p. 197.

was built by Henry the Eighth, and destined to the education of his Children. The Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was second Cousin to the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, and it was very natural for her to be educated with Them, as the Sonnet expressly says the fair Geraldine was. The Earl of Surrey was in like manner brought up with the Duke of Richmond at Windsor *; here the two circumstances clearly correspond to the Earl's account of his first seeing his Mistress at Hunsdon †, and being deprived of her by Windsor; when He attended the young Duke to visit the Princesses, He got sight of their Companion; when He followed him to Windsor, he lost that opportunity. If this assumption wanted any corroborating incidents, here is a strong one; the Lord Leonard Gray, Uncle of the Fitzgeralds, was Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Richmond, and that connection alone would easily

* One of the most beautiful of Lord Surrey's compositions is a very tender elegy written by him when a prisoner at Windsor, lamenting the happier days he formerly passed there. His punishment was for eating flesh in Lent.

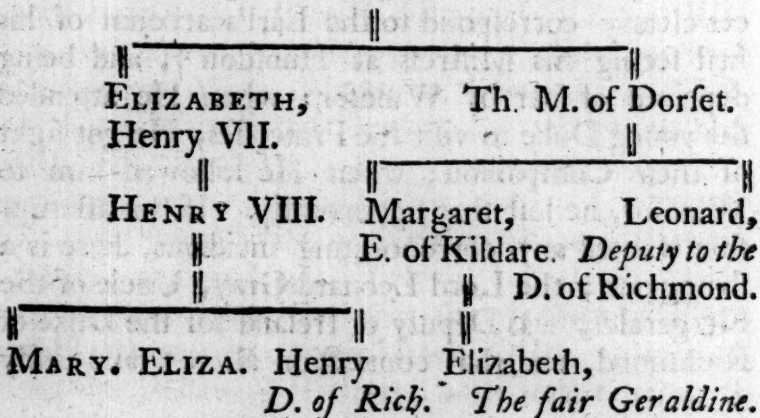
Wood, vol. 1. p. 58.

† Strype has preserved a curious letter, relating to the maintainance of the Lady Elizabeth after the death of her Mother: It is written from Hunsdon by Margaret Lady Bryan, Governess to the Princess, and who, as She says herself, had been made a Baroness on her former preferment to the same post about the Lady Mary; a creation which seems to have escaped all our Writers on the Peerage. The letter mentions *the towardsly and gentle conditions of her Grace.* Vol. 1. N^o LXXI. In the same collection are letters of Prince Edward from Hunsdon.

account for the Earl's acquaintance with a young Lady, bred up with the Royal Family.

The following short Genealogy will at once explain what I have said, and show that in every light my opinion seems well-grounded.

Q. ELIZABETH GRAY.



Since I made the above discovery, I find that Michael Drayton in his Heroical Epistles, among which are two between this Earl and Geraldine*,

* Antony Wood was still more mistaken, for he thinks She was born at Florence: He says that Surrey travelling to the Emperor's court, grew acquainted with Cornelius Agrippa, *famous for natural Magic*, who shewed him the image of his Geraldine in a glass, sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her Lord; that from thence He went to Florence, her native City, where He published an universal challenge in honour of her beauty, and was victorious in the tournament on that occasion. The challenge and tournament are true; the shield presented to the Earl by the Great Duke for that purpose is represented in Vertue's print of the Arundel Family, and was in the possession of the last Earl of Stafford.

Wood, vol. 1. p. 68.
guesles

guesses that She was of the Family of Fitzgerald, though he has made a strange confusion of them and the Windsors, and does not specify any particular personage †.

† Bale and Tanner ascribe likewise to Lord Surrey the following translations and poems;

“ Ecclesiastes and some Psalms.

“ One book of Virgil: In blank verse.”
Wood § says he translated two.

“ Poems, addressed to the Duke of Richmond.

“ Satires on the Citizens of London,” in one book.

“ Juvenile poems.”

And a translation of “ Boccace’s consolation to Pinus on his Exile.”

In Lambeth-Church was formerly an affectionate Epitaph in verse, written by this Lord on one Clere, who had been his Retainer, and caught his death by attending him in his wars. It is preserved in Aubrey’s Survey of Surrey ||, and ought to be printed with the Earl’s poems.

His Daughter Jane Countess of Westmorland was a great Mistress of the Greek and Latin languages ††.

† Since the above was written, I was informed that in the new edition of the Peerage, in the Earl of Kildare’s pedigree, it is hinted that this Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was the fair Geraldine, but as no authority nor reasons are quoted to prove it, these conjectures before-mentioned may serve to supply their place. Since the first Edition I have been told that Hollingshed confirms my supposition.

† p. 104.

§ vol. i. p. 57.

|| vol. 5. p. 247.

†† Fox’s Acts and Monuments.

E D M U N D
L O R D S H E F F I E L D.

OF this Lord little is recorded. He was made a Baron by Edward the Sixth, and had his brains knocked out by a Butcher at an insurrection in Norfolk, to quell which he attended the Marquis of Northampton. Falling into a ditch near Norwich, and raising his helmet to show the rebels who he was, he was dispatched.

To this little * Bale has added (what obliges us to give him a place in this catalogue) that he wrote

“ A book of Sonnets, in the Italian manner.”

EDWARD SEYMOUR,
DUKE OF SOMERSET.

THE rise, the valour, ambition, weakness and fall of this great Lord are so universally known, that it would be transcribing whole pages of our most common histories, to give a detail of his life. His contributing to the ruin of the Howards hurt him much in the eyes of the nation: His severity to his own Brother, though a vain and worthless man, was still less excusable: His injustice to his own issue by his first Wife was monstrous; and both the latter crimes were imposed on him by his second Duchess, a haughty bad woman. I have mentioned the complaisance of the Parliaments and of the Nobility under Henry the Eighth: Their servility is still more

* p. 106.

striking, when we see them crouch under a Protector, and scandalously suffer him to deprive his eldest son of his inheritance and titles to humour a domineering Wife. Yet having the misfortune to fall by the policy of a Man more artful, more ambitious, much less vertuous than himself, [for with all his faults he had many good * qualities] he died lamented by the people, and even his unjust disposition of his fortunes and honours was suffered to take place, when his Family was restored. At last the true line have recovered their birth-right.

He had been educated at Oxford, and was Chancellor of Cambridge; and as Antony Wood ob-

* I chuse to throw into a note a particularity on this head that it may be the more remarked. Great clamour was raised against him for a merit of the most beautiful nature; this was his setting up a *Court of Requests* within his own house, "to hear the petitions and suits of *poor men*, and upon the compassion he took of their oppressions, if he ended not their businesses, he would send his letters to Chancery in their favour." *Strype*, vol. 2. p. 183. In times when almost every Act of State was an Act of Tyranny, how amiable does this illegal jurisdiction appear! If Princes, who affect arbitrary power, would exert it in this manner, Despotism would become the only eligible species of Government. To the disgrace of History, while there are volumes on *The Destroyers of Mankind*, not ten lines are written on the life of Mahomet Galadin Emperor of Mogul, who gave audience twice a day to his Subjects, and who had a bell which reached from his own Chamber to the street, at which the Poor might ring for justice: At the sound of the bell he always went to, or sent for the Person who rung. The Benedictine who records this, says, it is not known of what Sect he was. The wretched Monk did not perceive that this Emperor was above all Sects; THAT HE WAS OF THAT DIVINE RELIGION, HUMANITY.

Vide *Gen. Dict.* vol. 7.
serves,

serves, there is no foundation for believing what one Parsons has asserted, that he could scarce write or read. On the contrary, he appears to have been an author: While he was Lord Protector, there went under his name,

* “*Epistola exhortatoria missa ad nobilitatem ac plebem universumque populum regni Scotiæ.*” Printed in 4°. at London, 1548. This might possibly be composed by some dependent: His other works were penned during his troubles, when he does not appear to have had many flatterers. During his first imprisonment he wrote

“A spiritual and most precious Pearl, teaching all men to love and embrace the Cross, as a most sweet and necessary thing, &c.” London, 1550. 16°.

About that time he had great respect paid to him by the celebrated Reformers, Calvin and Peter Martyr. The former wrote to him an epistle of godly Consolation, composed before the time and knowledge of his disgrace, but being delivered to him in the Tower, his Grace translated it from French into English. It was printed in 1550, by Edward Whitchurch, and is intituled

† “An Epistle both of godly Consolation, and also of advertisement, written by John Calvin, the pastour and preacher of Geneva, to the right noble Prince Edward Duke of Somerset, and so translated out of French by the same Duke.”

Martyr wrote an epistle to him in Latin about the same time, which pleased the Duke so much,

* Ant. Wood, vol. 1. p. 87.

† Vide Ames, p. 207, 208. Bale, p. 109.

that at his desire it was translated into English by † Thomas Norton, and printed in 1550. 8vo.

* In Strype is a prayer of the Duke “ for God’s assistance in the high office of Protector and Governor now committed to him.”

Some of his letters are preserved in the library of C. C. C. Camb.

H E N R Y L O R D S T A F F O R D,

SON and heir of Edward, last Duke of Buckingham, was restored in blood and to part of his lands, but neither to the title of Duke, nor to the dignity of Lord High Constable. Nothing is related of him, but one incident, which discovers that he was proud, without feeling pride equal to his birth; for having lost such exalted honours, he stooped to dispute precedence with the Lord Clinton in the reign of Philip and Mary—and lost it †.

We have of his writing a treatise called

“ The true difference between regal and ecclesiastical power translated from the Latin of Edward Fox Bishop of Hereford, and dedicated to the Protector Somerset.” Printed by William Copland. In the dedication He exceedingly praises Henry the Eighth for establishing the Reformation; and with the simplicity of that age tells

† The same who assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in their version of the psalms.

* Vol. 2. app. B.

† Dugdale in Stafford.

the

the Duke, "that reflecting on the usurpations of
" the Roman Clergy, He bethought him of this
" book, which was lent him by his friend Ma-
" ster Morison."

In the next reign, he returned to the old reli-
gion, and I suppose to make his peace, translated

"Two Epistles of Erasmus, wherein," as Strype
says *, "was undertaken to be shewn the brain-
" sick headiness of the Lutherans." They were †
printed by William Riddel in 16^o.

In ‡ Lambeth Church was a wretched rhym-
ing epitaph, written by this Lord on his Sister the
Duchess of Norfolk, Mother of the Earl of Sur-
rey, who, it should seem, did not inherit from his
Uncle his poetic talents.

FRANCIS HASTINGS, EARL OF HUNTINGDON,

WAS the second Earl of this illustrious blood,
to which he added new dignity, not only by
marrying one of the Princesses of the line of Cla-
rence, but by his own services and accomplish-
ments. At the Coronation of Anne Boleyn he was
made Knight of the Bath, and of the Garter by
Edward the Sixth; from whom he obtained licence
to retain an hundred Gentlemen and Yeomen over
and above those of his Family §. He was sent the
same year with considerable forces to dislodge the
French who had planted themselves between Bou-

* Vol. 3. p. 115.

† Ames, p. 286.

‡ Aubrey's Survey of Surrey, vol. 5. p. 236.

§ Dugdale, vol. 1. p. 588.

logne, and Calais, when in the possession of the English. He sat on the Trial of the Protector; and in the first of Queen Mary being Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, raised forces against the insurrection of the Duke of Suffolk, and brought him prisoner from Coventry to the Tower. At the request of Cardinal Pole, his Uncle-in-law, He translated

“ Oforius de Nobilitate;” and
“ ———de Gloria.”

Sir Francis, fifth Son of this Earl, was very learned, and author of several controversial tracts. — But not coming under the description to which I have confined myself, I shall say no more of him *

WILLIAM POWLETT,
MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER,

GRANDSON of the Lord Treasurer, is memorable for nothing but being the author of a book styled Antony Wood †.

“ Essays or some things called, his Idleness,” printed at London in qu°. 1586, which was two years before his death. The whole title, as I find it in Ames’s topographical antiquities §, runs thus,

“ The Lord Marquess [his] Idleness, containing manifold matters of acceptable device; as sage sentences, prudent precepts, moral exam-

* Vide Ant. Wood, vol. 1. p. 363.

† Vol. 2. p. 525.

§ P. 402.

“ ples,

“ples, sweet similitudes, proper comparifons, and
 “other remembrances of fpecial choife. No leffe
 “pleafant to perufe, than profitable to praëtife.
 “Compiled by the right honourable William
 “Marquefs of Winchefter, that now is.” Ninety-
 four pages in qu°. printed by Niniah Newton.

Dugdale fays *, that by one Miftrefs Lambert
 his Concubine, he left four natural Sons, all
 Knights, called Sir William, Sir Hercules, Sir
 John, and Sir Hector, to whom he granted leafes
 of lands for the term of one hundred years, of lit-
 tle lefs than 4000 l. per ann. value; and that thofe
 lands retained the name of the Baftard’s lands.

WILLIAM CECIL,
 LORD BURLEIGH,

ONE of thofe great names, better known in
 the annals of his country than in thofe of
 the republic of letters. In the latter light only it
 is the bufinefs of this work to record him.

He wrote

“*La Complainte de l’ame pechereffe, par Guil-*
 “*laume Cecil:*” In French verfe; extant in the
 King’s library †.

“*Carmina duo Latina in obitum Margaretæ*
 “*Nevillæ, reginæ Catherinæ à cubiculis.*” The
 famous Sir Thomas Chaloner wrote an epitaph on
 the fame Lady †.

“*Carmen Latinum in memoriam Tho. Chal-*
 “*loneri eq. aur. præfixum ejufdem libro de re-*
 “*ftaur. republ.*”

* Vol. 2. p. 337.

† Tanner, p. 216.

† Ib.

" A preface to Q. Cath. Parr's lamentation of
" a sinner *."

Being by the Protector Somerset made Master
of the Requests, the † first who bore that title in
England, he attended his Grace on the expedition
to Scotland, and furnished materials for an account
of that war, which was published by William Pat-
ten, under the title of " *Diarium Exped Sco-*
" *ticæ.*" Lond. 1541, 12mo. It is on this ac-
count, I suppose, that his Lordship is reckoned
by Hollingshed among the English Historians.

" The first paper or memorial of Sir William
" Cecil, &c. anno primo Eliz." from a manu-
script in the Cotton library; printed among So-
mers's tracts ‡. It is only a paper of memoran-
dums.

" Slanders and lies, maliciously, grossly and im-
" pudently vomited out in certain traiterous books
" and pamphlets, concerning two Counsellors,
" Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of the great
" Seal, and Sir William Cecil, principal Secretary
" of State to her Majesty §.

" A Speech in Parliament, 1592 ***"

" Instructions for the Speaker's speech; drawn
" up in several articles by the Lord Treasurer
" Burleigh ††.

" Lord Burleigh's precepts, or" directions for
" the well-ordering and carriage of a man's life."
1637 ||.

* Ib. † Camden.

‡ Vol. 1. p. 158.

§ Biogr. p. 1261.

** Strype's memorials, vol. 4. p. 107.

†† Ib. p. 124.

|| Harleian Catal. vol. 2. p. 755.

" Meditations

“ Meditations on the death of his Lady *.
 “ A Meditation of the state of England during
 “ the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the Lord
 “ Treasurer of England, the Lord Burleigh †.”

He wrote answers to many libels against the Queen and Government, the titles of many of which are now lost; some are said to be extant in print, more in manuscript ‡. He was supposed too to be author of a thin pamphlet in defence of the punishments inflicted on the Roman Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is called

“ The execution of justice in England for maintenance of public and christian peace, against
 “ certain stirrers of seditions and adherents to the
 “ traytors and enemies of the realm, without any
 “ persecution of them for questions of religion,
 “ as is falsly reported, &c.” Lond. 1583. second edit §.

Other political pieces were ascribed to him, and even the celebrated libel called, “ Leicester’s Common-wealth;” It was pretended that He at least furnished the hints for that composition to Parsons the Jesuit. This assertion was never proved: It ought to be, before it deserves any credit. Leicester was a bad Man: but would that justify Cecil in employing one of his Mistress’s bitterest enemies to write against one of her Ministers?

Great numbers of his Letters are preserved, a list of which may be seen in Bishop Tanner. Thirty-three more are printed in Peck’s *Desiderata Curiosa*.

* Ballard’s Memoirs, p. 184.

† Biogr. p. 1257.

‡ lb. 1261.

§ Ant. Wood, vol. 1. p. 271.

Three others in Howard's Collections ||.

His Lordship also drew up a great number of pedigrees, some of which are preserved in the library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, particularly the genealogies of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to Edward the Fourth; of Queen Anne Boleyn; and of several princely Houses in Germany. MS. Libr. Lambeth. No. 299. No. 747.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX.

TO enter into all the particulars of this remarkable person's life, would be writing a history of the sixteen or eighteen last years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth: Yet I shall touch many passages of his story, and enter into a larger discussion of some circumstances relating to him, than may be agreeable to persons who are not curious about such minute facts as do not compose the history of illustrious men, though they in a great measure compose their character. It is essential to the plan of this work to examine many particulars of this Lord's story, because it was not choice or private amusement, but the cast of his public life that converted him into an author. Having consulted a great variety of writers who describe or mention him, I may perhaps be able to unfold some of the darker parts of history: At least, some anecdotes, though of a trifling sort, will appear in a stronger light than I think they have hitherto done. These sheets are calculated

for the closets of the *idle* and *inquisitive*: They do not look up to the shelves of what Voltaire so happily calls, "La Bibliotheque du monde."

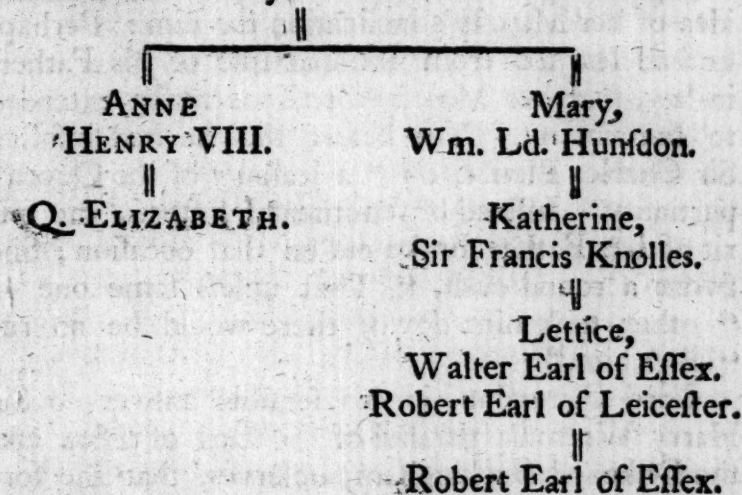
"The elegant perspicuity *," the conciseness, the quick strong reasonings and the engaging good breeding of his Letters, carry great marks of genius—— Yet his youth gave no promise of parts; his Father died with a mean opinion of him. The malicious subtleties of an able court were an over-match for his impetuous spirit: Yet he was far from wanting art; but was so confident of the Queen's partiality, that he did not bend to her as his enemies did, who had not the same hold on her tender passions: He trusted to being always able to master her by absenting himself: His enemies embraced those moments to ruin him. I am aware that it is become a mode to treat the Queen's passion for him as a romance. Voltaire laughs at it, and observes, that when her struggle about him must have been the greatest [the time of his death] She was sixty-eight—— had *He* been sixty-eight, it is probable She would *not* have been in love with him. As a great deal turns upon this point, and as there are the strongest presumptions of the reality of her Majesty's inclination for him, I shall take leave to enter into the discussion.

I do not date this passion from her first sight of him, nor impute his immediate rise to it, as some have done, who did not observe how nearly he was related to the Queen, as appears by the following short table;

† Biographia Britannica.

Thomas

Thomas Boleyn Earl of Wiltshire.



His Mother being cousin to the Queen, and wife of her great favorite, Leicester, easily accounted for young Essex's sudden promotion: It went on rapidly without those supports. At twenty he was made Master of the Horse; the next year General of the Horse at the Camp at Tilbury, and Knight of the Garter. On these dignities were afterwards heaped the great posts of Master of the Ordnance, Earl Marshal, Chancellor of Cambridge, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland———Lofty distinctions from a Princess so sparing of her Favours———of what she was still more sparing, he obtained to the value of 300,000 l. *. In one of her letters She reproached him with her great favours bestowed without his desert: In every instance but in his and Leicester's, She was not wont to over-pay services †.

* So Lord Treasurer Buckhurst computed. Vide Sir Henry Wotton's parallel, p. 175.

† Biogr. Brit. p. 1661, in the notes.

His early marriage with the Widow of Sir Philip Sidney did not look as if he himself had any idea of her Majesty's inclination for him: Perhaps he had learned from the example of his Father-in-law, that her Majesty's passions never extended to matrimony. Yet before this he had insulted Sir Charles Blount, on * a jealousy of the Queen's partiality. Instead of sentimental softness, the spirit of her Father broke out on that occasion; She swore a round oath, "That unless some one or other took him down, there would be no ruling him."

Lord Clarendon, in his sensible answer to Sir Harry Wotton's parallel of the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham, observes, that the former endeavoured rather to master the Queen's affection than to win it: If he was crossed in a suit, he absented himself from court, and made her purchase his return. A fond woman may be moulded thus; it is not the method practised on Princes by meer favorites. When Charles the First on some jealousy restrained the Earl of Holland to his house, the Queen would not cohabit with the King till the restraint was taken off. Whenever Essex acted a fit of sickness, not a day passed without the Queen's sending often to see

* Sir Charles Blount, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, a very comely young man, having distinguished himself at a tilt, her Majesty sent him a Chess-queen of gold enamelled, which he tied upon his arm with a crimson ribband. Essex perceiving it, said with affected scorn, "Now I perceive every Fool must have a Favour!" On this Sir Charles challenged, fought him in Marybone-park, disarmed and wounded him in the thigh.

Bacon papers, vol. 2. p. 191.

him;

him; and once went so far as to sit long by him, and order his broths and things †. It is recorded by a diligent * observer of that court, that in one of his sick moods he took the liberty of going up to the Queen in his night-gown. In the height of these fretful fooleries, there was a ‡ Mask at Black-Friars on the marriage of Lord Herbert and Mrs. Russel. Eight Lady-maskers chose eight more to dance the measures. Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the Queen and wooed her to dance. Her Majesty asked what She was?—AFFECTION—she said. AFFECTION—said the Queen;—AFFECTION IS FALSE.—Were not these the murmurs of a heart ill at ease?—Yet her Majesty rose and *dawned*.—She was then sixty-eight:—Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!

That her court and cotemporaries had an uniform opinion of her passion is evident from many passages. Sir Francis Bacon, in a § letter of most sensible advice to the Earl in which he dissuades him from popular courses, which the Queen could not brook in her greatest favorites, says to him, “win the Queen; I will not now speak of favour or affection, but of other correspondence and agreeableness.”——That is, do not be content with her prepossession in your favour, but humour and make yourself agreeable to her. “How dangerous,” adds he, “to have her think you a man not to be ruled, that has her affection and knows it; that seeks a popular reputation and a military dependence.” He ad-

† Ib. vol. 1. p. 312.

* Rowland White, in the Sidney papers.

‡ Ib. vol. 2. p. 203.

§ Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 159.

vises the Earl not to play or stratagem with too long journeys from her ; and bids him consult her taste in his very apparel and gestures. He concludes remarkably with advising the Earl even to give way to any other inclination. She may have, “ for whosoever shall tell me that you may not “ have singular use of a favorite at your devotion, “ I will say he understandeth not the Queen’s affection, nor your Lordship’s condition.” The Queen herself Sir Francis advised, as knowing her inclination, to keep the Earl about her for *Society* *. Osborne † ascribes Essex’s presumption to the fond opinion which he entertained that the Queen would not rob her eyes of the dear delight she took in his person. But the most marked expression is one of Henry the Fourth of France to the Queen’s own Embassador Sir Antony Mildmay, “ *Que sa Majesté ne laisseroit jamais son Cousin d’Essex “ s’esloigner de son cotillon ‡.*” Sir Antony reporting this to the Queen, she wrote four lines with her own hand to the King, which one may well believe were sharp enough, for he was near striking Sir Antony, and drove him out of his chamber.

When the Earl had offended the Queen so much by his abrupt return from Ireland, he was treated with a whimsical fond mixture of tenderness and severity. Though he burst into her bed-chamber as She was rising, She talked to him long with coolness and kindness: When her other counsellors had represented his boldness, She re-sented it too. She suspended him from all his offices but the Mastership of the Horse; She

* Ib. p. 432.

† Osborne’s deduction, p. 608.

‡ Bacon papers, p. 305.

gave him a Keeper, but who was soon withdrawn. On hearing Essex was ill, She sent him word with tears in her eyes, "That if She might
" with her honour, She would visit him *."—

These are more than symptoms of favour; royal favour is not romantic; it is extravagant not galant.

If these instances are problematic, are the following so? In one of the curious letters of Rowland White, he says, "the Queen hath of late
" used the *fair Mrs. Bridges* with words and
" blows of anger †." In a subsequent letter he says, "the Earl is again fallen in love with his
" *fairest B.* it cannot chuse but come to the
" Queen's ears, and then he is undone. The
" Countess hears of it, or rather suspects it, and
" is greatly unquiet ‡." I think there can be no doubt but that the *fairest B.* and the *fair Mrs. Bridges* were the same: If so, it is evident why She felt the weight of her Majesty's displeasure.

It is indeed a very trifling matter for what reason a Prince chuses a Favorite; nor is it meant as any reproach to this great Woman, that She could not divest herself of all *sensibility*: Her *feeling*, and *mastering* her passion adds to her character. The favorites of other Princes never fail to infuse into them their own prejudices against their enemies: That was not the case with Elizabeth: She was more jealous of the greatness She bestowed, than her subjects could be. How did she mortify Leicester, when the States heaped unusual honours on him! For Essex, it is evident from multiplied instances that his very solicitation was prejudicial. Bacon § says to his bro-

* Sidney-papers, vol. 2. p 151.

† Ib. vol. 2. p. 38.

‡ P. 90.

§ Bacon-papers, vol. 1. p. 196.

ther Antony, "against me She is never peremptory but to my Lord of Essex." Amongst the papers of the Bacons is a most extraordinary * letter from Lord Treasurer Burleigh to Lord Essex, recounting unmeasured abuse that he had received from the Queen, on her suspecting Burleigh of favouring the Earl. — So quick was her nature to apprehend union where She loved to disunite, and with such refinement did old Cecil colour his inveteracy †. Her Majesty was wont to accuse the Earl of *opiniastretè*, and *that he would not be ruled, but She would bridle and stay him* ‡. On another occasion She said, "She observed such" as followed *Her*; and those which accompanied such as were in her displeasure, and that they should know as much before it were long §. No wonder the Earl complained "that he was" as much distasted with the glorious greatness of "a favorite, as he was before with the supposed" happiness of a courtier ||. No wonder his mind was so tost with contradictory passions, when her soul, on whom he depended, was a composition of tenderness and haughtiness! — nay, when even œconomy combated her affection! He professes, "that her fond parting with him," when he set out for Ireland, pierced his very "soul ***" — In a few weeks She quarrelled with

* Ib. p. 145.

† It may be worth while to direct the reader to another curious letter, in which that wise Man forgot himself most indecently, speaking of Henry the Fourth to his Ambassador in most illiberal terms, and with the greatest contempt for the person of the Ambassador himself. *ib. p. 328.*

‡ Ib. p. 5.

§ Ib. p. 389.

|| Ib. p. 116.

*** Ib. p. 425.

him for demanding a poor supply of one thousand foot and three hundred horse †.

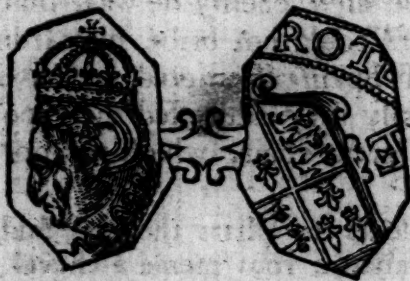
Having pretty clearly ascertained the existence of the sentiment, it seems that the Earl's ruin was in great measure owing to the little homage he paid to a Sovereign, jealous of his person and of her own, and not accustomed to pardon the want of a proper degree of awe and adoration! Before his voyage to Ireland, She had treated him as She did the fair Mrs. Bridges—in short, had given him a box on the ear for turning his back on her in contempt. What must She have felt on hearing he had said “That She grew old and cankered, and that her “mind was become as crooked as her carcase!” What provocation to a woman so disposed to believe all the flattery of her court! How did She torture ‡ Melville to make him prefer her beauty to his charming Queen's! Elizabeth's foible about her person was so well known, that when she was sixty-seven, Veriken the Dutch Ambassador told her at his audience, “That he had longed to undertake that “voyage to see her Majesty, who for *beauty* and wisdom excelled all other princes of the world §.” The next year Lord Essex's Sister, Lady Rich, interceding for him, tells her Majesty, “Early “did I hope this morning to have had mine “eyes blessed with your Majesty's *beauty*.—— “That her Brother's life, his love, his service to “her *beauties* did not deserve so hard a punishment. “——That he would be disabled from ever serving again his sacred Goddess! whose excellent

† Camden and Bacon. She even mortified him so bitterly, as to oblige him to dispossess his dear friend the Earl of Southampton of the Generalship of Horse, which the Earl had conferred on him. p. 423.

‡ Vide his Memoirs.

§ Sidney-papers, vol. 2. p. 171.

"*beauties* and *perfections* ought to feel more *"compassion *."* Whenever the weather would permit, She gave an audience in the garden; her lines were strong, and in open day-light the shades had less force. Vertue the engraver had a pocket-book of Isaac Oliver, in which the latter had made a memorandum that the Queen would not let him give any shade to her features, telling him, "That shade was an accident, and not naturally existing in a face." Her portraits are generally without any shadow. I have in my possession another strongly presumptive proof of this weakness: It is a fragment of one of her last broad pieces, representing her horribly old and deformed: An entire coin with this image is not known: It is universally † supposed that the die was broken by her command, and that some workman of the mint cut out this morsel, which contains barely the face. As it has never been engraved, so singular a curiosity may have it's merit, in a work which has no other kind of merit.



On whatever her favour was founded, it was by no means placed undeservedly: The Earl's

* Bacon-papers, p. 442, 443.

† This piece was purchased from the Cabinet of the late Earl of Oxford.

courage was impetuous and heroic: To this was added, great talents for the state, great affection for literature and protection of learned men, and the greatest zeal for the service and safety of his Mistress. At nineteen he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen, where Sir Philip Sidney fell. At twenty-two he undertook as a volunteer to promote the restoration of Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal, usurped by the Queen's black enemy, Philip; and challenged the Governor of Corunna by sound of trumpet, or any of equal quality to single combat. He treated * Villars, the Governor of Rouen, in the same style. In the expedition to Cadiz he threw his hat into the sea for joy, that the Lord Admiral consented to attack the Spanish fleet. Few royal favorites are so prodigal of life! His indignation against Philip rose to the dignity of a personal aversion: In his letters he used to say, "I will teach that proud King to know." As much reason as She had to hate Philip, the Queen could not endure the Earl's assuming such arrogance against a crowned head. So formidable an † enemy he was, that when the greatest offers could not bribe him from his duty, the court of Spain attempted to have him poisoned;—luckily they addressed their poison to the arms of his great chair, which no more than the

* In this letter to Villars the Earl said, "si vous voulez combattre vous meme à cheval ou à pied, je maintiendrai que la querelle du Roi (Henri iv.) est plus juste que celle de la ligue; que je suis meilleur que vous; & que ma *Maitresse* est plus belle que la votre, &c."

Essais histoir. sur Caris, par Saintfoix, vol. 2. p. 82.

† Bacon-papers, vol 2. p. 307.

pommel * of a saddle are a mortal part. And as he supported the enemies of the Spaniard, he endeavoured to dispossess the Pope of the Duchy Ferrara, sending the famous † Sir Antony Shirley thither to promote the interests of a Bastard of the House of Este. There was as much policy and activity of enterprize in this, as in his Holiness sending a ‡ plume of Phœnix-feathers to Tier Oen. While the one island flourished with Cecils, Walsinghams, Bacons, the other was so buried in barbarism that Rome ventured to reward it's martyrs with the spoils of an imaginary fowl! The Earl's intelligences, his spies, his pensioners in foreign courts were as numerous as the boasted informations of Walsingham §. His munificence was unbounded———What sums did the || perjured House of Bacon obtain or extort from Him! He buried Spenser; and which was more remarkable, was heir to Sir Roger Williams ††, a brave Soldier,

* Walpole, a Jesuit, was hanged for attempting to poison the Queen's saddle. *Camden*, p. 561.

† Wood's *Athen.* vol. 1. p. 551.

‡ Bacon-papers.

§ *Ib.* vol. 2. p. 429, &c.

|| *Ib.* vol. 2. p. 371; and Sir Henry Wotton's parallel.

†† He had been one of the standing Council of Nine, appointed to provide for defence of the Realm against the Spanish Armada. *Biogr.* vol. 4. p. 2287. He wrote a valuable history of the wars in the Low-Countries in which he had served with great reputation, and where he was one of the introducers of a new military discipline. *Camd. Epist.* p. 350. A Spanish Captain having challenged the General, Sir John Norris, Sir Roger fought him; afterwards assaulted the Prince of Parma's camp near Venlo, and penetrated to his very tent

dier, whom he brought to a religious and penitent death. But what deserved most, and must have drawn the Queen's affection to him, was his extreme attention to the security of her person: Each year he * promoted some Acts of Parliament for the defence of it; and alone persisted in unravelling the mysterious treasons of her physician Lopez, who was screened and protected by the Cecils—not merely by the Son, whose base nature was capable of any ingratitude.—It is melancholy that faction could make even Burleigh careless of the safety of his Queen, when detection of the treason would reflect honour on the prosecutor! Yet this zealous Essex did She suffer her council to keep kneeling for eleven hours at his examination; for this Man's liberty did she accept presents from his his Mother and Sister, yet without vouchsafing to see them, or grant their suit.—Indeed She did permit him to celebrate St. George's day alone †: One should like to know how he played at this ceremony by himself. In short, this gallant, though rash Man, She delivered over to the executioner, because his bitterest enemies had told her he had declared, That his life was inconsistent with her safety.—A tale so ridiculous that it is amazing how most of our historians can give credit to it! —How was he dangerous, or could he be!—His wild attempt on the city had demonstrated his impotence. So far from this declaration, on

tent; and made a brave defence of Sluys. *Fuller in Monmouth, p. 52.* James the First lamented his death so much that he wished rather to have lost five thousand of his own subjects; and intended to write his epitaph. *Bacon-papers, vol. 1. pages 296. 355.*

* Lord Clarendon in answer to Sir Henry Wotton, p. 188.

† Vide Sidney and Bacon-papers.

receiving sentence he besought the Lords, "not to tell the Queen that he neglected or slighted her mercy." He died with devotion, yet undaunted. Marshal Biron derided his death, and died himself like a frantic coward. Raleigh imitated his death more worthily than he beheld it*!

The Queen at first carried her resentment so far as to have a sermon preached at St. Paul's cross to blacken his memory†. Besides the ridicule thrown on her person, many passages in his behaviour had shocked her haughtiness and combated her affection. His pretending to be Head of the Puritans, and to dislike Monarchy, in order to flatter the Dutch; his speaking of the King of Spain in terms too familiar; his presuming to create Knights in some of his Spanish expeditions; his blaming the Queen's parsimony in the affairs of Ireland, which She had once near lost for the trifling ‡ sum of two thousand pounds; his treating with § Tir Oen to abridge his own stay

* Sir Walter Raleigh was known to bear personal enmity to the Earl, and endeavoured to excuse his appearing at the execution, by pretending it was to clear himself if the Earl should tax him with any indirect dealings. One of their first quarrels was the Earl's braving Sir Walter at a tilt, and appearing there in defiance of him with two thousand orange tawney feathers; an affront not very intelligible at present. *Vide Lord Clarendon's disparity*, p. 190. However, it is certain that Sir Walter bore great malice to the Earl, and fell sick on apprehension of his being restored to the Queen's favour. *Bacon-papers*, vol. 2. p. 438; and *Sidney-papers*, vol. 2. p. 139.

† Clarendon's disparity, p. 192.

‡ Sidney-papers.

§ The Earl's treaty with Tier Oen is a great blemish on his memory. Though the Irish General had an

stay in that island; his threatning that he would make the earth tremble under him; his boasting of one hundred and twenty Lords devoted to him; his popularity; his importunity for his friends; and his paying court to her Successor, probably exaggerated to Her by Sir Robert Cecil, who was ten times more guilty in that respect; all this had alienated her tenderness and imprinted an asperity, which it seems even his death could not soften.

On a review of his character, it appears, that if the Queen's partiality had not inflated him, he would have made one of the bravest Generals, one of the most active Statesmen, and the bright-

an army of five thousand foot and five hundred horse, and Essex but two thousand five hundred foot and three hundred horse, yet Tier Oen had discovered evident marks of dreading the English; and as the Earl had received such unusual powers in his commission, it behoved him to do a little more than patch up a treaty with the Irish. There even appeared on his trial some symptoms of too ambitious designs in his union with Tir Oen. Sir Christopher Blount, Father-in-law of Essex, confessed that there had been some mention of transporting part of the Irish army into England, that they meditated no hurt to the Queen, yet rather than miscarry, they would have drawn blood even from herself. *Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 493.* I fear, no practices of his enemies could justify Essex in such views! If it is true that Sir Robert Cecil, to draw him into an unwarrantable and hasty journey to England, stopped all vessels but one, which was to spread a false report of the Queen's death, Cecil's art was equal to his iniquity. The paltry account he gives of Essex's insurrection in a letter to Sir G. Carew, is by no means of a piece with such capacity, *Ib. p. 468.*

est † Mæcenæ of that accomplished age. With the zeal, though without the discretion of Burleigh, he had nothing of the dark soul of Leicest. Raleigh excelled him in abilities, but came not near him in generosity. It was no small merit to have insisted on giving Bacon to that orb, from which one of Bacon's first employments was to contribute to expel his benefactor. The Earl had a solemn tincture of religion, of which his enemies availed themselves to work him to the greatest blemish of his life, the discovery of the abettors of his last rash design. He had scarce a fault besides which did not flow from the nobleness of his nature. Sir Harry Wotton says he was delicate in his baths; it was a slight luxury, and proceeded so little from any effeminacy in his person, that he read letters and attended to suitors the whole time he was dressing. Brutality of manners is not essentially necessary to courage: Leonatus, one of Alexander's general, no unmanly school, in all the marches of the army was followed by camels loaded with sand, which he got from Egypt, to rub his body for his gymnastic exercises. Essex was gallant, romantic and ostentatious; his shooting-matches in the eye of the city gained him great popularity; the Ladies and the people never ceased to adore him. His genius for shows and those pleasures that carry an image of war, was as remarkable as his spirit in the profession itself.

† As an instance of his affection for learning he gave to the University of Oxford his share of the library of the celebrated Bishop Olorius, which his Lordship got at the plunder of Faro.

Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 58.

His

His † impresses and inventions of entertainment were much admired. One of his masks is described by a ‡ cotemporary; I shall give a little extract of it, to present an idea of the amusements of that age, and as it coincides with what I have already remarked of the Queen's passion.

My Lord of Essex's device, says Rowland White, is much commended in these late triumphs. Some pretty while before he came in himself to the tilt, he sent his Page with some speech to the Queen, who returned with her Majesty's glove. And when he came himself, he was met by an old Hermit, a Secretary of State, a brave Soldier, and an Esquire. The first presented him with a book of meditations; the second with political discourses; the third with orations of brave fought battles; the fourth was but his own follower, to whom the other three imparted much of their purpose before the Earl's entry. In short each of them endeavoured to win him over to their profession, and to persuade him to leave his vain following of love, and to betake him to heavenly meditation. But the Esquire answered them all, and told them plainly, "That this Knight would
" never forsake his Mistress's love, whose virtue
" made all his thoughts divine, whose wisdom
" taught him all true policy, whose § beauty and
" worth were at all times able to make him fit to
" command armies." He pointed out all the defects of their several pursuits, and therefore thought

† Sir H. Wotton, p. 174. His device was a diamond with this motto, DUM FORMAS MINUIS.

Camden's remains.

‡ Rowland White, in the Sidney-papers, vol. 1. p. 362.

§ The Queen was then sixty-three.

his own course of life to be best in serving his Mistress.—The Queen said, “that if She had thought there would have been so much said of *her*, She would not have been there that night.” The part of the Esquire was played by Sir Toby Matthews, who lived to be an admired wit in the court of Charles the First, and wrote an affected panegyric on that affected beauty the Countess of Carlisle.

The works of this Lord were

“A Memorial drawn up on the apprehension of an Invasion from Spain †.

“A narrative of the expedition to Cadiz.

“To Mr. Antony Bacon, an apology of the Earl of Essex, against those which falsely and maliciously take him to be the only hindrance of the peace and quiet of his country.” Re-printed in 1729, under the title of, “The Earl of Essex’s vindication of the war with Spain.”

Both these pieces were justifications of himself from the aspersions of his enemies. A ‡ very good judge commends both pieces much, and says of the latter particularly, “that the Earl resolved to deliver his own arguments with all the advantages that his own pathetic eloquence could give them, and which still remains a memorial of his great virtues and admirable abilities.”

“Advice to the Earl of Rutland for his travels;” published at London in 1633, 8vo. in a book intituled, “Profitable instructions, describing what special observations are to be taken by travellers in all nations §.”

† Bacon-papers, vol. 1. p. 292.

‡ Biograph. Brit. pages 1665. 1669.

§ Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 487.

“ Verses in his trouble,” likewise “ Meditations,” both preserved in the King’s library.

“ A letter of great energy, with a sonnet to the Queen ††.”

“ Another sonnet,” sung before the Queen by one Hales, in whose voice She took some pleasure. It was occasioned by a discovery that Sir Fulke Greville, his seeming friend, had projected to plant the Lord Southampton in the Queen’s favour in Essex’s room, during one of his eclipses. “ This sonnet methinks,” says Sir Harry Wotton *, “ had as much of the Hermit as of the Poet :” It concluded thus,

*And if Thou shouldst by Her be now forsaken,
She made thy Heart too strong for to be shaken.*

The same author mentions another of the Earl’s compositions, but unfortunately does not give any account what it was; he calls it †

“ His darling piece of Love and Self-love.”

“ A precious and most divine letter, from that famous and ever to be renowned Earl of Essex [Father to the now Lord General his excellence] to the Earl of Southampton, in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.” Printed in 1643. Re-printed in Cogan’s Collection of Tracts from Lord Somers’s library, vol. 4. p. 132.

A letter to the Lord Chamberlain †.

Some of his letters in beautiful Latin to the celebrated Antonio Perez are published among the Bacon-papers §. But of all his compositions the

†† Printed in the Biographia, p. 1670.

* P. 165.

† P. 174.

‡ V. Howard’s Collection, p. 232.

§ Pages 296, 367, 399.

most excellent, and in many respects equal to the performances of the greatest geniuses, is a long letter to the Queen from Ireland ||, stating the situation of that country in a most masterly manner, both as a general and statesman, and concluding with strains of the tenderest eloquence on finding himself so unhappily exposed to the artifices of his enemies during his absence. It cannot fail to excite admiration, that a man ravished from all improvement and reflection at the age of seventeen, to be nursed, perverted, fondled, dazled in a court, should notwithstanding have snatched such opportunities of cultivating his mind and understanding! In another letter from Ireland he says movingly, "I provided for this service a breast-plate but not a cuirass; that is, I am armed on the breast, but not on the back *." Dr. Birch has a volume of letters manuscript, containing some from the Earl, and others addressed to him. Besides these, we have great variety in the Cabala and among Bacon's papers of the Earl's occasional letters †, written in a style as nervous as the best compositions of that age, and as easy and flowing as those of the present. The vehement Friend, the bold injured Enemy, the Statesman and the

|| It should be mentioned here, that formerly his dispatches were attributed to Bacon; of late, to his secretary Cusse. The latter might have some hand in collecting the materials relative to business, but there runs through all the Earl's letters a peculiarity of style, so adapted to his situation and feelings, as could not have been felt for him or dictated by any body else. See the letter mentioned in the text in the *Bacon-papers*, vol. 2. p. 415.

* Ib. p. 420.

† Two little Notes of his are in the introduction to the *Sidney-papers*, vol. 1. p. 115.

fine

fine Gentleman are conspicuous in them.—He ceased to be all these by the age of thirty-four †.

EDWARD VERE,
EARL OF OXFORD,

WAS the seventeenth Earl of that ancient Family, and by no means the least illustrious. His youth was distinguished by his wit, by adroitness in his exercises, by valour and zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, he is * recorded to have been the first that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and presenting the Queen with a pair of the former,

† I shall not dwell on the now almost authenticated story of Lady Nottingham, though That too long passed for part of the romantic history of this Lord. I mention it but to observe that the Earl had given provocation to her husband——though no provocation is an excuse for murder. How much to be lamented that so black an act was committed by one of our greatest heroes, to whom Britain has signal obligations. This was Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord High Admiral, and Destroyer of the Spanish Armada. It seems, Essex had highly resented its being expressed in the Earl of Nottingham's patent, that the latter had equal share with himself in the taking of Cadiz. He was so unreasonable as to propose to have the patent cancelled, or offered to fight Nottingham or any of his Sons. *Bacon-papers, p 365.* Alas! that revenge, interest and ingratitude, should have stained such services and abilities as those of Nottingham, Raleigh and Bacon.

* Stowe.

She

She was so pleased with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. The Earl of Oxford shone in the tournaments of that reign, in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her Majesty's own hand, being led armed by two Ladies into her presence-chamber †.

In the year 1585, He was at the head of the Nobility that embarked with the Earl of Leicester for the relief of the States of Holland; and in eighty-eight joined the Fleet with ships hired at his own expence to repel the Spanish Armada.

He was Knight of the Garter, and sat on the celebrated trials of the Queen of Scots, of the Earls of Arundel, of Essex and Southampton; But another remarkable trial in that reign, proved the [voluntary] ruin of this Peer. He was an intimate friend of the Duke of Norfolk that was condemned on account of the Scottish Queen; Lord Oxford earnestly solicited his Father-in-law the Treasurer Burleigh to save the Duke's life, but not succeeding, he was so incensed against the Minister, that in most absurd and unjust revenge [though the cause was amiable] he swore he would do all he could to ruin his Daughter, and accordingly not only forsook her bed, but sold and consumed great part of the vast inheritance descended to him from his ancestors.

He lived to be a very aged man, and died in the second year of James the First.

He was an admired Poet, and reckoned the best writer of Comedy in his time: The very names of all his plays are lost: A few of his poems are extant in a miscellany called, "The Paradise of daintie Devices." Lond. 1578. qu^o. The chief part

† Collins's historical collections, p. 264.

of the collection was written by Richard Edwards, another comic writer §.

A Latin letter of this Earl of Oxford is prefixed to Dr. Bartholomew Clerke's Latin translation of Balthazar Castilio *de Curiali sive Aulico*, first printed at London about 1571.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, LOKD BUCKHURST.

IT is not my business to enter into the life of this Peer, as a Statesman: It is sufficient to say that few first Ministers have left so fair a character. His Family disdained the offer of an apology for it against some little cavils, which "spreta exolescunt; si irascere, agnita videntur*." It is almost as needless to say that he was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit. He early quitted the study of the law for the flowery paths of poetry, and shone both in Latin and English composition. In his graver years the brilliancy of his imagination grew more correct, not less abundant. He was called, says Loyd, *The Star-chamber bell*, [a comparison that does not convey much idea at present, but he explains it by adding] so very flowing was his invention †. "His Secretaries," says Sir Robert Naunton, "had difficulty to please him, he was so facete and choice in his style."

§ Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. i. p. 152; and *Fasti*, p. 99.

* Loyd's *Worthies*, p. 680.

† *Ib.* p. 678.

He was author of the celebrated Tragedy, called, "Gorboduc;" the first dramatic piece of any consideration in the English language, written many years before Shakespear set forth his plays †. He was assisted in it by Norton, a fellow-labourer of Sternhold and Hopkins. This tragedy was acted before the Queen at Whitehall, by the Gentlemen of the inner Temple, 1561. It originally had the title of "Ferrex and Porrex," was printed incorrectly and surreptitiously in 1565; more compleatly in 1570: In 1590, by the title of "Gorboduc." It was re-published by Dodsley in 1736, with a preface by Mr. Spence, by the procuration of Mr. Pope, "who wondered § that the propriety and natural ease of it had not been better imitated by the dramatic authors of the succeeding age." It is to be found at the head of the second volume of the collection of old plays, published by Dodsley. Sir Philip Sidney in his apology for poetry gives this lofty character of it: "It is full of stately speeches and well-sounding phrases, climbing to the height of Seneca's style, and as full of notable morality, which it doth most delightfully teach, and so obtain the very end of poesie." Puttenham says, "I think that for Tragedy the Lord of Buckhurst and Maister Edward Ferreys for such doings as I have seen of theirs, do deserve the highest price: The Earl of Oxford and Maister Edwards of her Majesty's chappel for comedy and interlude *."

His Lordship wrote besides,

† Antony Wood.

§ Vide Preface.

* Art of poetry.

"A

“ A preface and the life of the unfortunate
 “ Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Richard
 “ the Third, in verse,” in a work intituled,
 “ A mirrour for magistrates, being a true chro-
 “ nicle history of the untimely falls of such un-
 “ fortunate princes and men of note, as have hap-
 “ pened since the first entrance of Brute into this
 “ island until this latter age.” This work was pub-
 lished in 1610, by Richard Niccols of Magdalen
 College in Oxford, but was the joint-produce of
 Lord Buckhurst, Mr. Baldwine, Mr. Higgons, Mr.
 Ferrers, and Mr. Churchyard, men of the greatest
 wit in that age†. The original thought was his
 Lordship’s, as we learn from the Editor, who says
 “ That the penmen [of the chronicle] being many
 “ and diverse, all diversly affected in the method of
 “ this their mirrour, he followed the intended
 “ scope of that most honourable personage, who,
 “ by how much he did surpass the rest in the emi-
 “ nence of his noble condition, by so much he
 “ hath exceeded them all in the excellency of his
 “ style, which with a golden pen he hath limned
 “ out to posterity in that worthy object of his mind,
 “ the tragedy of the Duke of Buckingham, and in
 “ his preface then intituled, Master Sackville’s in-
 “ duction. This worthy president of learning in-
 “ tending to perfect all this story himself from the
 “ conquest, being called to a more serious expence
 “ in the great state-affairs of his most royal Lady
 “ and Sovereign, left the disposal thereof to Mr.
 “ Baldwine, &c. †”

Several letters in the Cabala.

Tiptoft and Rivers set the example of borrow-
 ing light from other countries, and patronized the

† Life of Drayton, before his works, p. 5.

‡ Collins’s Peerage in Dorset, p. 714.

importer of Printing, Caxton. The Earls of Oxford and § Dorset struck out new lights for the Drama, without making the multitude laugh or weep at ridiculous representations of Scripture. To the two former we owe PRINTING, to the two latter, TASTE——what do we not owe perhaps to the last of the four! Our historic plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the mirrour for Magistrates; to that plan, and to the boldness of Lord Buckhurst's new scenes perhaps we owe SHAKESPEAR. Such debts to these four Lords, the probability of the last obligation, are sufficient to justify a CATALOGUE of NOBLE AUTHORS.

SIR ROBERT CECIL,
EARL OF SALISBURY.

THIS Man who had the fortune or misfortune to please both Queen Elizabeth and James the First; who like the Son of the Duke of Lerma, had the uncommon fate of succeeding * his own Father as Prime minister, and who unlike that Son of Lerma did not, though treacherous to every body else, supplant his own Father, this Man is sufficiently known; his public story may be found in all our histories, his particular in the Biographia; and if any body's curiosity is still unsatis-

§ Lord Buckhurst was created Earl of Dorset. There is a letter from him to the Earl of Suffex, printed in Howard's coll. p. 297. Lord Dorset wrote too a Latin letter to Dr. Barth. Clerke prefixed to his translation mentioned in the preceding article.

* After a short interval.

fied

fied about him, they may see a tedious account of his last sickness in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*.

He wrote

"*Adversus perduelles*;" an answer to some Popish libels.

"Mr. Secretary Cecil his negotiation into France, with the instructions for his guydance therein from Queen Elizabeth, in the year of our Lord 1597.

"Several speeches in Parliament; and Many letters *.

"One in the Cabala to his Father.

"Another to Sir Francis Segar †.

"Some notes on Dr. Dee's discourse on the reformation of the Calendar."

HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON,

YOUNGER Son of the famous Earl of Surrey, was said to be the learnedest amongst the nobility, and the most noble amongst the learned. To these advantages of birth and education were added the dignities of Earl, Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, Governor of Dover-Castle, [where he was † buried] one of the Commissioners for the office of

* Vide Sawyer's memorials in three vols. folio.

† V. Howard's Collection, p. 196.

† He died at the palace he had built at Charing-cross, now Northumberland house: supposed to be raised with Spanish gold. Harris's life of James the First, p. 145. He gave the design for Audley-Inn. *Loyd's Worthies*, p. 780.

Earl-

Earl-marshal, Lord privy seal, High-Steward of Oxford, and Chancellor of Cambridge. He added himself the still nobler title of Founder of three Hospitals, at Greenwich in Kent, at Clin in Shropshire, and at Castle-rising in Norfolk §. These topics of panegyric were sure not to be over-looked by our writers of genealogies, who winnow the characters of all mankind, and take due care not to lay up any of the chaff.——But what have our historians to say of this Man! What a tale have they to tell of murder!——But it is necessary to take up his character a little higher. On his Father's death he appears to have been left in very scanty circumstances, and though there is no doubt of his having parts, and very flexile ones too, they carried him no great lengths during the long reign of Elizabeth: In her Successor's they produced ten-fold. Antony Bacon giving an account of a conference he had with his Aunt about the Cecils, wishes for the genius of the Lord Henry Howard, or that of Signor Perez, to assist him with the facility and grace which they had in relating their own actions*. Lady Bacon, the severe and forward, but upright Mother of Antony and Sir Francis, had no such favourable impressions of Lord Henry, against whom, as he was an intimate of Antony and the Earl of Essex, she often warns her Son, calling Howard, *a dangerous intelligent man, and no doubt a subtle Papist inwardly, a very instrument of the Spanish Papists*. No mistaken judgment; he had been bred a Papist, and though at this time he seems to have acted Protestantism †, he openly reverted to Popery in the
next

§ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 275.

* Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 132.

† He had even been a competitor with Grindal for the

next reign, which at the King's request he again abandoned, and yet at his death avowed himself a Catholic*. The same Lady apprehends his betraying his Brother Norfolk, whom he was still soliciting to his ruin; "For He [Lord Henry] "pretending courtesy, worketh mischief perilously. "I have long [says she] known him, and observed "him. His workings have been stark naught †." Her Ladyship had learning, and was profuse of it; in another place ‡ she calls him "*Subtiliter subdolan*, "and a subtle Serpent." Rowland White, of a nature less acrimonious, only says, "That the Lord "Henry Howard was held for a ranter §." Sir Antony Weldon speaks of him as one of the grossest flatterers alive.——But it is the mode to reject his testimony as too severe a writer.—— Yet on what times was he bitter? What character that he has censured, has whitened by examination? To instance in this Lord Northampton. I shall not content myself with observing that Sir Fulke Grevile says ||, "He was famous for secret "insinuation and for cunning flatteries, and by "reason of these flatteries a fit man for the conditions of those times." Not that Monsieur de Beaumont, the French Ambassador at that time, calls him one of the greatest flatterers and calumniators that ever lived **: Let him speak for himself. He first founded his hopes of preferment the Archbishoprick of York, but miscarried from the doubtfulness of his religion.

Vide Life of Crindal in the Biograph. p. 2432.

* Lord Brook's five years of King James, p. 57.

† Bacon-papers, vol. 1. p. 227.

‡ Ib. p. 309.

§ Sidney papers, p. 129.

|| In his five years of King James, p. 5.

** Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 501.

on the Earl of Essex, to whom he seems to have made unbounded court. In one of his letters he tells that Favourite, "So God deal with me in *die illo*, as I would lose of my own blood to save yours; and hold all those given over utterly in *sensum reprobissimum*, whose malice can distinguish at this day between the safe-guard of your worthy person and the life of your country*." In another. "When I see you not, yet I think of you, and with the most divine philosophers will ever settle my beatitude in contemplation of that shining object, unto which hypocrisy or flattery can add no grace, because the rare worth of itself hath made it very truly and singularly super-excellent†." And as excess of flattery to the creature is not content till it has dared to engage even the Creator in its hyperboles, he tells Essex, "My hope of your safe return is anchored in Heaven. I believe that God himself is not only pleased with his own workmanship in you, as he was when *vidit omnia quæ creavit, et erant valde bona*; but withal that he is purposed to protect that worthy person of your lordship's under the wings of his cherubim‡." What could Sir Antony Weldon say too bad of the flattery of a man, who paints the great God of heaven smitten, like an old doating Queen, with a frail phantom of his own creation!

But though Northampton could flatter, honest Abbot could not: The Earl prosecuting some persons in the Star-chamber for defamation, as his

* Ib. vol. 2. p. 246.

† Ib. p. 363.

‡ Ib. p. 429.

infamy began to grow public, when the Lords were ready to pass sentence, the archbishop rose and to the Earl's face told him, "Those things said of him were grounded upon reason, and for which Men of upright consciences had some reason to speak——and that his Lordship's own letters made evident that he had done some things against his own conscience, merely to attain unto honour and sovereignty and to please the King."——And then pulled out a letter from Northampton to Cardinal Bellarmine, in which the Earl professed to the latter "That howsoever the condition of the times compelled him and his Majesty urged him to turne Protestant, yet neverthelesse his heart stood with the Papists, and that he would be ready to further them in any attempt *."—— But to have done with

* Northampton was so abashed with this reproof, that as soon as the Court broke up, he went to Greenwich, made his will, confessing himself a Papist, and died soon after. *Sir Fulke Greville's five years of King James*, p. 57. This small book contains little more than the story of the Earl and Countess of Somerset and of Northampton, to whom Sir Fulke would not only ascribe almost every thing done at that period, but resolves all into malicious designs of mischief, as Northampton's drawing the Bishops into declaring for the divorce, in order to expose that Bench; an unnecessary finesse to circumvent men so ready for any infamy as many of the order were at that time. It seems strange that an author who refined so much, should have reasoned so little, as to believe in witches and incantations. The new volume of the *Biographia* rejects this work as not Lord Brook's, for no better reason than his not having mentioned it in his other writings. A Clergyman might as well refuse to baptize a Child, because the Father at a former christening did not tell him that he intended to beget it.

this topic, which I should gladly quit, if it were not to pass to that of blood, Howard, who always kept terms with the Cecils, and when he had presented one of his compositions to Essex, sent another to Burleigh, at the same time with a true fycophant's art confessing it to his friend, skirmished himself out of Essex's misfortunes, and became the instrument of Sir Robert Cecil's correspondence with King James*, which Cecil pretended was for the service of his Mistress, as the confidence of her Ministers would assure that Prince of his peaceable Succession, and prevent his giving her any disturbance. This negotiation † was immediately rewarded by James on his accession with his favour and with the honours I have mentioned; but as every rising favourite was the object of Northampton's baseness, he addicted his services to the Earl of Somerset, and became a chief and shocking instrument in that Lord's match with Northampton's kinswoman the Countess of Essex, and of the succeeding murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Northampton, the pious Endower of Hospitals, died luckily before the plot came to light; but his letters were read in court—not all, for there was such a horrid mixture of obscenity and blood in them, that the Chief Justice could not go through them in common decency.—It is time to come to this Lord's works.

He wrote,

“A Defensative against the poison of supposed
“prophecies,” dedicated to Sir Francis Walsing-

* Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 514.

† Loyd says that Northampton was no Flatterer, nor ambitious! page 781. Those who condemn Sir Antony Weldon's impartiality, may perhaps admire Loyd's veracity.

ham,

ham, and printed in qu^o. at London, in 1583, and re-printed there in folio in 1620, by J. Charlwood, Printer to the Earl's great Nephew, the Earl of Arundel. There is a long account of this Work in the British librarian, p. 331.

"An apology for the government of Women," never published, but extant in manuscript in the Bodleian library, and in my possession.

"An abstract of the frauds of the Officers of the Navy," addressed to King James; manuscript in the King's library *.

"A devotional piece, with the Judgments of primitive interpreters." This is all we know of this piece, only mentioned by his Lordship in a letter to Lord Burleigh, to whom he sent it †.

"Another treatise of devotion," that seems to have been different from the last, and rather, "Forms of prayer," sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury in March 1596-7, with a letter in which this hypocrite tells the Bishop, "That he had tasted by experience of private exercises for the space of many years what comfort these proportions work in a faithful soul; and desiring his Grace to refer the book to Dr. Andrews or Dr. Bancroft, and if no objection was found with it, he humbly craves his Grace's favour that the Press might ease him of so great a charge and fatigue as it had been to him to copy it out, and cause it to be copied for his importunate friends ‡." In this letter, as in all his Lordship's compositions, is a great mixture of affectation and pedantry.

Among Sir Ralph Winwood's papers are four letters from Northampton; the first, very long and

* Casley's Catal. p. 273.

† Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 247.

‡ Ib. p. 325.

full of invectives on his cousin the Lord Admiral Nottingham: the second, as profuse of flattery on King James. The two last are addressed to Sir Jervase Elways, lieutenant of the Tower, containing most importunate and peremptory directions for hastening the burial of Overbury's body, and fully explanatory of Northampton's share in that black business*.

By a letter of the Earl of Essex to him, it looks as if one of Northampton's arts of flattery to the former was drawing up his pedigree†. And to raise and ascertain Essex's authority as Earl-marshal, Northampton appears to have undertaken a treatise on that office, but not to have compleated it†.

LORD CHANCELLOR

E L E S M E R E,

THE Founder of the House of Egerton, published nothing during his life, but a "Speech in the Exchequer-chamber touching the Post-nati," printed at London in qu^o. in 1609. After his death there appeared in his name

"Certain observations concerning the office of Lord Chancellor." London 1651, octavo.

The conference held February 25th 1606, betweene the Lords Committées and the Commons touching the naturalizinge of the Scots, &c. §.

He left to his Chaplain, Mr. Williams, afterwards the celebrated Lord-keeper and Bishop of

* Vol. 2. p. 91. Vol. 3. p. 54, 481, 482.

† Ib. p. 342.

‡ Ib. 365.

§ Printed in Somers's tracts 4th Coll. vol. 1. p. 372. from the Cotton library.

Lincoln, four manuscript collections concerning
 "The Prerogative Royal, Privileges of Parlia-
 "ment, Proceedings in Chancery, and the Power
 "of the Star-chamber *." Of which I find
 printed "Elefmere's privileges and prerogatives of
 "the High-court of Chancery, 1614 †."

Four Letters in the Cabala.

SIR FRANCIS BACON,
 VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS,

THE PROPHET OF ARTS, which NEWTON
 was sent afterwards to *reveal*. It would be
 impertinent to the reader to enter into any account
 of this amazing Genius or his works: Both will
 be universally admired as long as *science* exists.—
 As long as *ingratitude* and *adulation* are despicable,
 so long shall we lament the depravity of this great
 Man's *heart*!—Alas! that HE, who could com-
 mand *immortal fame*, should have stooped to the
 little *ambition of power*!

SIR FULKE GREVILLE,
 LORD BROOKE,

A MAN of much note in his time, but one of
 those admired wits who have lost much of their
 reputation in the eyes of posterity. A thousand ac-
 cidents of birth, court-favour or popularity, concur
 sometimes to gild a slender proportion of merit.
 After ages who look when those beams are with-
 drawn, wonder what attracted the eyes of the mul-
 titude. No Man seems to me so astonishing an ob-

* Ib. vol. 1. p. 479. † Harl. Catal. vol. 2. p. 651.
 F 4 ject

ject of temporary admiration as the celebrated friend of the Lord Brooke, the famous Sir Philip Sidney. The learned of Europe dedicated their works to Him; the republic of Poland thought him at least worthy to be in the nomination for their crown. All the muses of England wept his death. When we at this distance of time inquire what prodigious merits excited such admiration, what do we find?—Great valour.—But it was an age of heroes.—In full of all other talents we have a tedious, lamentable, pedantic, pastoral romance, which the patience of a young virgin in love cannot now wade through; and some absurd attempts to fetter English verse in Roman chains; a proof that this applauded author understood little of the genius of his own language. The few of his letters extant are poor matters; one* to a steward of his father, an instance of unwarrantable violence. By far the † best presumption of his abilities [to us who can judge only by what we see] is a ‡ pamphlet published amongst the Sidney-papers, being an an-

* Sidney-papers, vol. 1. p. 256.

† I have been blamed for not mentioning Sir Philip's defence of poetry, which some think his best work. I had indeed forgot it when I wrote this article; a proof that I at least did not think it sufficient foundation for so high a character as He acquired. This was all my Criticism pretended to say, that I could not conceive how a man who in some respects had written dully and weakly, and who at most was far inferior to our best Authors, had obtained such immense reputation. Let his merits and his Fame be weighed together, and then let it be determined whether the world has overvalued, or I undervalued Sir Philip Sidney.

‡ lb. in the introduction, p. 62.

swer

swer to the famous libel called *Leicester's commonwealth*. It defends his uncle with great spirit: What had been said in derogation to their blood seems to have touched Sir Philip most. He died with the rashness * of a volunteer, after having lived to write with the *sangfroid* and prolixity of Mademoiselle Scuderi.

Let not this examination of a favourite character be taken in an ill light. There can be no motive but *just criticism* for calling in question the fame of another man at this distance of time. Were Posterity to allow all the patents bestowed by contemporaries, *The Temple of Fame* would be crowded by worthless dignitaries. How many Princes would be pressing in, the weakest or wickedest of Mankind, because Courtiers or Medals called them *Great*! One Man still appears there by a yet more admissible title, Philip *the Good* Duke of Burgundy——one shudders to read what massacres he made of his Flemish subjects. Louis the Thirteenth claims under the title of *the Just*: There can scarce be a more abominable fact than one in Voltaire's new Universal History. Monsieur de Cinquars, the King's favorite, had with his Majesty's secret approbation endeavoured to destroy Richelieu——and failed. The King was glad to appease the Cardinal by sacrificing his Friend, whom he used to call *Cber Ami*. When the hour of execution arrived, Louis pulled out his watch, and with a villainous smile said, "Je crois qu'à cette heure *Cber Ami* fait un vilaine mine." Voltaire commending him, says, that this King's character is not sufficiently known.——It was not indeed, while

* Queen Elizabeth said of Lord Essex, "We shall have him knocked o' the head like that rash fellow Sidney."

such an anecdote remained unstained with the blackest colours of history!

I am sensible that I have wandered from my subject by touching on Sir Philip Sidney; but writing his life is writing Sir Fulke Grevile's, who piqued himself most, and it was his chief merit, on being, as he styled himself on his tomb, *THE FRIEND OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY*.—It was well he did not make the same parade of his Friendship with the Earl of Essex: An anecdote I have mentioned before* seems to show that he was not so strict in all his friendships. He had more merit in being the patron of Camden.

This Lord's works were,

“A very short speech in Parliament,” recorded by Lord Bacon†.

“The life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney.

“Sir Fulke Grevile's five years of King James, or the condition of the state of England, and the relation it had to other Provinces.” A very thin quarto, 1643.

We are told‡ that he proposed to write the life of Queen Elizabeth, a work not much to be regretted, as he himself acquainted the Earl of Salisbury. “that though he intended to deliver nothing but the truth, yet he did not hold himself bound to tell all the truth;” a dispensation which of all ranks of men an historian perhaps is the last that has a right to give himself. What he conceals is probably the part that would afford most information. It is worth the reader's while to have recourse to the original passage, where he will find the gross shifts used by Salisbury to render Sir Fulke's meditated history abortive, which however he seemed to

* Vide page 111.

† Apophthegms, p. 221; and Biograph. p. 2395.

‡ Vide Biograph. p. 2396.

have little reason to dread, after the declaration I have mentioned.

“ A letter to an honourable Lady, with advice
“ how to behave herself to a husband of whom she
“ was jealous.”

“ A letter of travel :” It contains directions to his cousin Grevile Verney then in France.

“ Cælica,” a collection of cix. songs.

“ A treatise of human learning,” in cl. stanzas.

“ An inquisition upon fame and honour,” in LXXXVI. stanzas.

“ A treatise of wars,” in LXVIII. stanzas.

“ His remains,” consisting of political and philosophical poems.

“ M. Tullius Cicero, a Tragedy ;” but this is disputed.

“ Alaham, a Tragedy.

“ Mustapha, a Tragedy.”

The two last plays have the chorus after the manner of the antients; a pedantry as injudicious as Sir Philip’s English hexameters. After all the attempts to revive that mob of confidents, after all the laborious Pere Brumoy’s dissertations * to justify them, do they cease to appear unnatural excrescences of a *drama*, whose faults are admired as much as it’s excellencies? With all the difference of Grecian, and French or English manners, it is impossible to conceive that Phædra trusted her incestuous passion, or Medea her murderous revenge, to a whole troop of attendants. If Metastasio’s Operas survive for so much time as constitutes certain and unlimited admiration in Lovers of Antiquity, it will be in vain for future Pedants to tell Men of Sense two thousand years hence, that our manners were different from theirs; they will never bear to hear every scene concluded with a song, whether

* Theatre de Grecs.

the Actor who is going off the stage be in love or in rage, be going to a wedding or to execution. In fact, the Antients no more trusted their secrets, especially of a criminal sort, to all their domestics, than we sing upon every occasion: The manners of no country affect the great out-lines of human life, of human passions. Besides, if they did, whenever the manners of an age are ridiculous, it is not the business of Tragedy to adopt, but of Comedy to expose them. They who defend absurdities, can have little taste for real beauties. There is nothing so unlike Sense as nonsense, yet in how many authors is the latter admired for the sake of the former!

GEORGE CAREW,
EARL OF TOTNES,

THE younger Son of a Dean of Exeter, raised himself by his merit to great honours. Though his titles were conferred by the Kings James and Charles, his services were performed under Elizabeth, in whose reign he was Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, Treasurer of the army there, President of Munster, and one of the Lords Justices. With less than 4000 men He reduced many castles and forts to the Queen's obedience, took the Earl of Desmond prisoner, and brought the Bourks, O'Briens, and other rebels to submission. He baffled all attempts of the Spaniards on his Province, and established it in perfect peace. He died in an honourable old age at the Savoy in 1629, and is buried under a goodly monument at Stratford upon Avon. He was a great patron of learning and lover of antiquities.

He wrote,

“ Pacata Hibernia, or the history of the wars in
“ Ireland, especially within the province of Mun-
“ ster 1599, 1600, 1601, and 1602;” which af-
ter

ter his death was printed in folio at London in 1633, with seventeen maps, being published by his natural Son Thomas Stafford *.

It is certain that his Lordship proposed to write the reign of Henry the Fifth, and had made collections and extracts for that purpose. The author of the life of Michael Drayton says †, that Speed's reign of that Prince was written by our Earl: Others ‡ only say that his Lordship's collections were inserted in it.

Others of his collections in four volumes folio, relating to Ireland, are in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Others were sold by his executors to Sir Robert Shirley §.

Sir James Ware says, that this Earl translated into English a History of the affairs of Ireland, written by Maurice Regan, servant and interpreter to Dermot, Son of Murchard King of Leinster in 1171, and which had been turned into French Verse by a friend of Regan §.

WILLIAM HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

HIS character is not only one of the most amiable in Lord Clarendon's History, but is one of the best ** drawn; not being marked with any strong lines, it distinguishes the delicacy of that happy pencil, to which the real pencil must yield

* Vide Ant. Wood, and Dugdale's baronage.

† P. 15.

‡ Gen. Dict. vol. 9. p. 324; Biogr. p. 1171.

§ Dugdale, vol. 2. p. 423.

§ V. Hist. of Irish Writers, p. 20.

** Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. 1. p. 57.

of the renowned portrait-painter of that age.—— Vandyke little thought when he drew Sir Edward Hyde, that a greater Master than himself was sitting to him. They had indeed a great resemblance in their manners; each copied *Nature* faithfully. Vandyke's men are not all of exact height and symmetry, of equal corpulence; his women are not Madonnas or Venus's: The likeness seems to have been studied in all, the character in many: His dresses are those of the times. The Historian's fidelity is as remarkable; he represents the folds and plaits, the windings and turnings of each character he draws; and though he varies the lights and shades as would best produce the effect he designs, yet his colours are never those of imagination, nor disposed without a singular propriety. Hampden is not painted in the armour of Brutus, nor would Cromwell's mask fit either Julius or Tiberius.

"The Earl of Pembroke," says another writer*, "was not only a great favorer of learned and ingenious men, but was himself learned and endowed to admiration with a poetical geny, as by those amorous and not inelegant aires and poems of his composition doth evidently appear; some of which had musical notes set to them by Henry Lawes and Nicholas Laneare." All that he hath extant were published with this title,

"Poems written by William Earl of Pembroke, &c. many of which are answered by way of repartee by Sir Benjamin Rudyard; with other poems written by them occasionally and apart." Lond. 1660. octo.

* Wood's Athenæ, vol. 1. p. 546.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON,
VISCOUNT DORCHESTER,

IS little known but in his capacity of Minister to foreign courts, for which he seems to have been well qualified; but by his subservience to his Masters and to his patron the Duke of Buckingham one should have thought he had imbibed his * prerogative-notions, as Embassadors are a little apt to do, in other schools than Holland and Venice where he was chiefly resident. His negotiations have been lately presented to the public; a munificence it might oftener, but never should without gratitude receive. It was not the fault of the Minister or of the Editor that these transactions turned chiefly on the Synod of Dort. It is always curious to know what wars a great Monarch waged: Sir Dudley would probably have been glad to negotiate in earnest the interests of the Palatinate; but the King had other business to think of than the preservation or ruin of his children——while there was a chance that the Dyer's Son Vorstius might be Divinity-professor at Leyden, instead of being burnt, as his Majesty hinted *to the Christian prudence* † of the the Dutch that he deserved to be, our Embassadors could not receive instructions, and consequently could not treat, on any other business. The King,

* Vide histor. preface to the new edition of his letters, p. 20.

† They are the King's own words from his letter in the *Mercure François*; vide marginal note to the article Vorstius in the *General Dictionary*, vol. 10. p. 36. where may be seen a summary of this whole affair.

who did not repent the Massacre at Amboyna, was on the point of breaking with the States for supporting a man who professed the heresies of Enjedinus, Ostodorus, &c. points of extreme consequence to Great Britain! Sir Dudley Carleton was forced to threaten the Dutch, not only with the hatred of King James, but also with his pen.

This Lord's writings are †,

“ Balance pour peser en toute equité & droicteure
 “ la harangue faite n'aguere en l'assemblée des il-
 “ lustres & puissans Seignoures Messeigneurs les
 “ Estats genereaux des Provinces unies du pais
 “ bas, &c.” 1618, qu^o.

“ Harangue faite au counseile de Mefs. les Estats
 “ genereaux des Provinces unies, touchant le discord
 “ & les troubles de l'eglise & la police, causés par
 “ la doctrine d'Arminius.” 6 Oct. 1617, stil. nov.
 Printed with the former.

“ Various letters in the Cabala.

“ Several French and Latin letters to Vossius,”
 printed with Vossius's Epistles. Lond. 1690. fol.

“ Speeches in Parliament,” printed in Rush-
 worth's Collections.

“ Memoirs for dispatches of political affairs re-
 “ lating to Holland and England, 1618, with seve-
 “ ral propositions made to the States.” MS.

“ Particular observations of the military affairs
 “ in the Palatinate and the Low Countries, annis
 “ 1621 and 1622.” MS.

“ Letters relating to State Affairs written to the
 “ King and Viscount Rochester from Venice, ann.
 “ 1613.” MS.

“ Letters from and to Sir Dudley Carleton,
 “ Knt. during his embassy in Holland from Janu-
 “ ary 1615-16 to December 1620, with a judicious
 “ historical

† Antony Wood, vol. 1. p. 563.

“historical preface.” Lond. 1757. qu°. This is the collection mentioned above.

“A letter to the Earl of Salisbury *.”

EDWARD CECIL,
VISCOUNT WIMBLETON,

A Martial Lord in the reigns of King James and King Charles, followed the wars in the Netherlands for the space of thirty-five years, and was a General of great reputation till his miscarriage in the expedition to Calais. He was second son of the Earl of Exeter, and Grandson of Burleigh. King Charles made him of his Privy-council, Governor of Portsmouth, and a Peer. He has barely a title to this catalogue, and yet too much to be omitted: In the King's library are two tracts in manuscript drawn up by his Lordship, † one intituled

“The Lord Viscount Wimbleton his method how the coast of the kingdom may be defended against any enemy, in case the royal navye should be otherwise employed or impeached, 1628.”

As I am unwilling to multiply authors unnecessarily, it will be sufficient to mention that in the same place is another paper on the same subject with a noble name to it, and called

‡ “The opinion of the LORD GRAY, Sir JOHN NORRIS, &c. for the defence of the realm against invasion, 1588.”

Our Peer's other piece is intituled

* Howard's Coll. p. 513.

† Casley's catalogue, p. 276.

‡ lb. 281.

“ Lord

“ Lord Viscount Wimbledon’s demonstration
 “ of divers parts of war; especially of Caval-
 “ lerye *.”

There is extant besides in print,

“ The Answer of the Viscount Wimbledon to
 “ the charge of the Earl of Essex and nine other
 “ Colonels at the council-table, relating to the
 “ expedition against Cales †.”

“ Some letters in the Cabala.

“ A Letter to the Mayor of Portsmouth, repre-
 “ hending him for the Townsmen not pulling off
 “ their hats to a statue of King Charles which his
 “ Lordship had erected there.”

As we have few memoirs of this Lord, I shall be excused for inserting a curious piece in which he was concerned. It is a warrant of Charles the first, directing the revival of the old English march; as it is still in use with the foot. The M.S. was found by the present Earl of Huntingdon in an old chest, and as the Parchment has at one corner the arms of his Lordship’s predecessor, then living, the order was probably sent to all Lords lieutenants of Counties.

Signed, Charles Rex.

“ Whereas the ancient custome of nations hath
 “ ever bene to use one certaine and constant forme
 “ of March in the warres, whereby to be distin-
 “ guished one from another. And the March of
 “ this our English Nation, so famous in all the ho-

* Ib. 283. There is a letter from Camden to this Lord, who had consulted him upon some precedent of discipline *Camdeni &c. epistolæ*, p. 351.

† It is printed at the end of Lord Lansdown’s works, Lord Wimbledon being supposed to be assisted in it by Sir Richard Greenville. *Vide the life of the latter in the Biogr. Brit. vol. 4.*

“ nourable

"nourable Atchievements and glorious warres of
 "this our Kingdome in forraigne parts [being by
 "the approbation of strangers themselves confest
 "and acknowledged the best] of all marches] was tho-
 "rough the negligence and carelesnes of Drummers,
 "and by long discontinuance so altered and chang-
 "ed from the antient gravitie and majestie there-
 "of, as it was in danger utterly to have bene lost
 "and forgotten. It pleased our late deare Brother
 "Prince Henry to revive and rectifie the same,
 "by ordayning an Establishment of one certaine
 "measure which was beaten in his presence at
 "Greenwich anno 1610. In confirmation where-
 "of wee are graciously pleased at the instance and
 "humble sute of our right trusty and right well
 "beloved Cousin and Counsellor Edward Viscount
 "Wimbleton, to set down and ordaine this present
 "establishment hereunder expressed. Willing and
 "commanding all Drummers within our kingdome
 "of England and principallitie of Wales exactly and
 "precisely to observe the same, as well in this our
 "kingdome, as abroad in the service of any for-
 "raigne Prince or State, without any addition or al-
 "teration whatsoever. To the end that so ancient,
 "famous, and commendable a custome may be pre-
 "served as a patterne and precedent to all posteritie.
 "Given at our palace of Westminster the seventh
 "day of February in the seventh yeare of our raigne
 "of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland."

ROBERT CAREY,
EARL OF MONMOUTH,

WAS a near relation of Queen Elizabeth, but
 appears to have owed his preferment to the
 dispatch he used in informing her successor of her
 death.

death. Her Majesty seems to have been as little fond of advancing her relations by the Mother, as She was solicitous to keep down those who partook of her Blood-royal. The former could not well complain, when She was so indifferent even about vindicating her Mother's fame. This will excuse our Earl Robert's assiduity about her heir, which indeed He relates himself with great simplicity. The Queen treated him with much familiarity: Visiting her in her last illness and praying that her health might continue, She took him by the hand, wrung it hard and said, "No, Robin, I am not well," and *fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs*, which he professes he never knew her to do in all his life time, but for the death of the Queen of Scots. He found She would die.—"I could not" says he, "but think in what a wretched estate I should be left, most of my livelyhood depending on her life. And hereupon I be-
 "thought myself with what grace and favour I was ever received of the King of Scots, when-
 "soever I was sent to him. I did assure myself
 "it was neither unjust nor dishonest for me to do
 "for myself, if God at that time should call her
 "to his mercy." These words are taken from an account of that Princess's death, published by Dr. Birch among Sir Thomas Edmonds's papers, and are extracted from the only work of this Earl, viz.

"Memoirs of his own life," a manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whose favour an edition of it is now preparing for the press.

H E N R Y

HENRY MONTAGU,
EARL OF MANCHESTER,

WAS Grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and was Father of the Lord Kimbolton, who with five Members of the House of Commons were so remarkably accused by King Charles the First. Earl Henry was bred a Lawyer, rose swiftly through most of the ranks of that profession to some of the greatest honours of the state and peerage; his preferments are thus enumerated by Loyd in his *State-worthies* *; Serjeant at Law, Knight, Recorder of London, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Lord Treasurer of England, Baron of Kimbolton, Viscount Mandeville, President of the Council, Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy-seal. Lord Clarendon has drawn † his character. He lived to a very great age, and wrote a book called

“Manchester al mondo, or meditations on life and death.”

ROBERT GREVILLE,
LORD BROOKE,

MADE a figure at the beginning of the Civil War, and probably was a man of great virtue, for the royalist writers condescend to say, that if he had lived a little longer, he would probably have seen through the designs of his party and deserted them.

* Page 1027.

† Vol. i. p. 54, 55.

This silly sort of apology has been made for other Patriots, and by higher writers than meer genealogists, as if nothing but the probability of a conversion could excuse those Heroes who withstood the arbitrary proceedings of Charles and his Ministers, and to whose Spirit we owe so much of our Liberty. Our Antiquaries weep over the destruction of Convents, and our Historians, sigh for Charles and Laud !. But there is not the least reason to suppose that this Lord Brooke would have abandoned his principles : Lord Clarendon represents him as one of the most determined of the party ; and it is not probable that a man who was on the point of seeking *Liberty* in the forests of America, would have deserted her banners when victorious in her own Britain. He and the Lord Say and Seal had actually pitched upon a Spot in New England, whither they proposed to transport themselves, when the excesses of the court threatened destruction to the freedom of their Country. In 1635, the two Lords sent over Mr. George Fenwicke to prepare a retreat for them and their friends, in consequence of which a little town was built, and called by their joint names, Saybrook. But a nobler spirit arising, the two Lords refused to the King's face to enter into the engagement, which he proposed to the Peers at York, of professions of loyalty and abhorrence of those he called Rebels. Their Lordships were active in all the patriot measures in the House of Lords ; and the Lord Brooke exerted the utmost spirit and gallantry in the war that followed, though he was one of the first victims in the cause of his country, being shot in the eye in 1643, as he was storming the Church-close at Litchfield. It is lamentable that my Lord Clarendon * should relate gravely many remarks of the

* Vol. 3. p. 149.

populace on his death, in their language called *judgments*. Lord Brooke it seems had prayed aloud that very morning, "That if the cause he was engaged in, were not just and right, he might instantly be cut off."—Had Lord Clarendon mentioned this as an instance of Lord Brooke's sincerity, it had been commendable. But did the noble Historian suppose that the Ruler of the Universe inflicts sudden destruction as the way to set right a conscientious Man? Alas! the Historian was not thinking of the Ruler of Heaven, but of those tumpety Vicegerents, who would indeed be more proper avengers of a royal Cause! He says, "it was observed that the day of Lord Brooke's death was St. Chadd's day, to whom Litchfield Cathedral was formerly dedicated." My Lord Clarendon with the Majesty of Livy was not without his superstition.—The Roman had his holy Chickens, and Lord Clarendon his St. Chadd*!

Lord Brooke's works are,

"The nature of Truth, it's union and unity with the Soul, which is one in it's essence, faculties, acts, one with Truth." Lond. 1640. 12mo. This was addressed in a letter to his friend, J. S. who published it with a preface. It was answered in 1643 by John Wallis, a Minister in London, afterwards Professor of Geometry at Oxford.

* There are many of these ominous reflections in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*: Party could lower my Lord Clarendon's understanding to a level with Antony Wood. *Vide Athen. vol. 1. p. 523.* God's vengeance against the Profaners of St. Chadd's day is largely treated of by Dr. South in one of his Sermons; tho' decently avoiding all mention of Lord Brooke, and paying that respect to a noble family which he did not pay to his own common sense.

"A dis-

“ A discourse opening the nature of Episcopacy, which is exercised in England.” Lond. 1641. Antony Wood says his Lordship was assisted therein by some puritanical Ministers. Milton, a better judge, commends it for breathing the spirit of toleration—which was not the spirit of the Puritans.

“ Two speeches spoken in the Guildhall, London, concerning his Majesty’s refusal of a treaty of peace.” Lond. 1642.

“ Answer to the Speech of Philip Earl of Pembroke concerning accommodation, in the House of Lords, December 19, 1642.” In one sheet quarto, printed by order of the House; re-printed in the collection of Lord Somers’s tracts*.

As the utmost impartiality is intended in this treatise, it is right to acquaint the Reader, that this Lord Brooke, with Roman principles, was not without Roman prejudices, and gross ones too. In this Speech He declared his approbation of such men in the Parliament’s army *as would piously have sacrificed their own Fathers to the Commands of both Houses.* Was a man possessed with such horrid enthusiasm on the point of changing his party?

“ Speech at the election of his Captains and Commanders at Warwick-castle.” Lond. 1643.

L O R D K E E P E R

L I T T L E T O N,

IS so fully described by my Lord Clarendon, and there are so few † additional circumstances related of him elsewhere, that it would be an useless recapitulation

* Vol. i. p. 16.

† That good man Bishop Hall insinuates in his *Hard Measure*, p. 48, &c. that the Keeper attempted to make his

recapitulation to mention more than the list of his compositions, which are

- “Several Speeches *
- “Several arguments and discourses.
- “Reports in the Common Pleas and Exchequer.
- “His humble submission and supplication to the
- “House of Lords, September 28, 1642.” Uncertain if genuine †.

A R T H U R L O R D C A P E L.

IT was a remarkable scene exhibited on the scaffold on which Lord Capel fell: At the same time was executed the once gay, beautiful gallant Earl of Holland, whom neither the honours showered on him by his Prince, nor his former more tender connexions with the Queen, could preserve from betraying and engaging against both. He now appeared sunk beneath the indignities and cruelty he received from men, to whom and from whom He had deserted—while the brave Capel, who, having shunned the splendor of Charles's fortunes, had stood forth to guard them on their decline, trod the fatal stage with all the dignity of valour and conscious integrity.

his peace with the prevailing Party, by an untimely sacrifice of the Protestation of the Bishops. *Vide Biogr. Brit.* p. 2492. and whoever will examine vol. xi. p. 46, 123, 199, of that curious and useful work, the Parliamentary History, will find instances of even more than time-serving or prevarication in the Keeper.

* Wood, vol. 2. p. 83.

† Ibid.

He wrote

A book of Meditations *, published after his death; to which are added a few of his Letters †.

E D W A R D
L O R D H E R B E R T
O F
C H E R B U R Y.

ONE of the greatest ornaments of the learned peerage, was a man of a martial spirit and a profound understanding. He was made Knight of the Bath when Prince Henry was installed for the Garter; and being sent Embassador to France to interpose in behalf of the Protestants of that Kingdom, he returned the insolence of the great Constable Luynes with the spirit of a Gentleman without falling beneath his dignity of Embassador. It occasioned a coolness between the Courts, but the blame fell wholly on the Constable. In 1625 Sir Edward was made a Baron of Ireland, in 1631 of England, but in the cause of his Country sided with it's Representatives †. He died in 1648, having written

“ De

* Fuller in Hertfordshire, p. 28.

† His device was a Scepter and crown or, on a field azure, with this Motto, *Perfēctissima Gubernatio*. V. Catal. of Coronet-Devices in the civil war, at the end of a thin Pamphlet, called the art of making Devices, done into English by T. Blount. 1648.

‡ In the Parliamentary History it is said, that Lord Herbert offended the House of Lords by a Speech in behalf of the King, and that he attended his Majesty at

“ De Veritate, prout distinguitur à Revelatione,
 “ à verisimili, à possibili, à falso. Cui operi additi
 “ sunt duo alii tractatus; primus, de causis erro-
 “ rum; aliter, de religione Laici. Unà cum ap-
 “ pendice ad Sacerdotes de religione Laici; & qui-
 “ busdam poematibus.” It was translated into
 French, and printed at Paris in quarto, in 1639.
 In this book the Author asserts the doctrine of in-
 nate ideas. Mr. Locke, who has taken notice of this
 work, allows his Lordship to be *a Man of great*
parts. Gassendi answered it at the request of the
 Peiresc and Diodati, but the answer was not publish-
 ed till after Gassendi’s death. Baxter made remarks
 on the Treatise de Veritate, in his “ More rea-
 “ sons for the Christian religion;” and one Kort-
 holt, a foolish German zealot, took such offence at
 it, that he wrote a treatise intituled, “ De tribus
 “ Impostoribus magnis, Edvardo Herbert, Thomâ
 “ Hobbes, & Benedicto Spinosa, liber *.

“ De

at York, Yet the very next year, on a closer insight
 into the Spirit of that party, He quitted them, and
 was a great sufferer in his fortune from their vengeance.
V. Parl. Hist. vol. xi. p. 3. 87.

* Gen. Dict. vol. 6. p. 122. Wood, vol 2. p. 118.
 In Leland’s view of Deistical writers, vol. i. p. 24. it
 is said that there exists a manuscript life of this Lord,
drawn up from memorials penned by himself, in which is
 a most extraordinary account of his Lordship putting
 up a solemn prayer for a sign to direct him whether
 he should publish his Treatise de Veritate or not; and
 that he interpreted a sudden noise as an imprimatur.
 There is no stronger characteristic of human nature
 than it’s being open to the grossest contradictions: One
 of Lord Herbert’s chief arguments against revealed re-
 ligion, is, the improbability that Heaven should reveal
 it’s will to only a portion of the earth, which he terms
particular religion. How could a man [supposing the

[G 2]

anecdote

"De religione Gentilium, errorumque apud eos
"causis." The first part was printed at London
1645, 8vo. and the whole in 1663, qu^o. and re-
printed in 1700, octavo. It was translated into
English by Mr. W. Lewis, 1705, octav.

"Expositio Buckinghamii Ducis in Ream in-
"fulam." Published by Tim. Baldwin, L. L. D.
1656, Lond. octavo.

"Life and reign of Henry the Eighth." Lond.
1649, 1672, and 1682. Reprinted in Kennet's
complete History of England. The original ma-
nuscript was deposited by the Author in 1643, in
the archives of the Bodleian library. It was
undertaken by command of King James the
First, and is much esteemed: Yet one cannot help
regretting that a man who found it necessary to take
up arms against Charles the First, should have palli-
ated the enormities of Henry the Eighth, in com-
parison of whom King Charles was an excellent
Prince. It is strange that writing a Man's life should
generally make the Biographer become enamoured
of his subject; whereas one should think that the
nicer disquisition one makes into the life of any
man, the less reason one should find to love or ad-
mire him.

"Occasional poems." Lond. 1665. octavo.
Published by H. Herbert, his younger Son, and
by him dedicated to Edward Lord Herbert, Grand-
son of the Author.

anecdote genuine] who doubted of *partial*, believe *indi-
vidual revelation*? What vanity to think his book
of such importance to the cause of truth, that it could
extort a declaration of the Divine Will, when the in-
terests of half Mankind could not!

Others

Others of his poems are dispersed among the works of other authors, particularly in Joshua Sylvester's "Lacrymæ lacrymarum, or the spirit of tears distilled for the untimely death of Prince Henry." Lond. 1613. qu^o.

In the library of Jesus College, Oxford, are preserved his Lordship's historical Collections *.

He is buried at St. Giles's in the Fields, but had erected an allegoric monument for himself in the church of Montgomery, a description of which is given by Loyd †. His Lordship had been indemnified by the Parliament for his castle of Montgomery, which they thought proper to demolish.

JAMES STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY.

AMONG the sufferers for King Charles the First none cast greater lustre on the cause than this heroic Lord, who seems to have been actuated by a true spirit of honour and disinterestedness. Some contracted great merit from their behaviour in that quarrel; the conduct and brave death of this Lord were but the conclusion of a life of virtue, accomplishments and humanity.

He wrote

"The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man, [his own little kingdom] with an account of his own proceedings and losses in the civil war: interspersed with sundry advices to his Son."

* Vide account of the antiquities and curiosities of Oxford, 1749. p. 100.

† Eng. Worthies, p. 1018.

It was not compleated as he intended it, but is published as he left it in Peck's *Desiderata curiosa* *.

But what did him greater honour was the spirited answer he sent to Ireton, who made him large offers if he would deliver up the Island to him. Though that letter has been printed † more than once, such a model of brave natural eloquence cannot be thought tedious:

“ I Received your letter with indignation, and
 “ with scorn return you this answer; that I
 “ cannot but wonder whence you should gather
 “ any hopes that I should prove like You, trea-
 “ cherous to my Sovereign; since you can not
 “ be ignorant of my former actings in his late
 “ Majesty's service, from which principles of loy-
 “ alty I am no whit departed. I scorn your prof-
 “ fers; I disdain your favour; I abhor your trea-
 “ son; and am so far from delivering up this island
 “ to your advantage, that I shall keep it to the ut-
 “ most of my power to your destruction. Take this
 “ for your final answer, and forbear any farther sol-
 “ licitations, for if you trouble me with any more
 “ messages of this nature, I will burn the paper
 “ and hang up the bearer. This is the immu-
 “ table resolution, and shall be the undoubted
 “ practice of him who accounts it his chiefest glory
 “ to be his Majesty's most loyal and obedient
 “ subject.

“ *From Castle-Town this*

DERBY.”

“ *12th of July 1649.*”

* Vol. 2. lib. 11.

† In a collection of letters printed by Bickerton 1745, p. 10; and in another in two volumes by Dod-
 sleigh 1755, vol. 1. p. 190. There are some slight varia-
 tions in the two copies, and the former by mistake sup-
 poses the letter sent to Cromwell instead of Ireton.

JOHN

JOHN DIGBY,
EARL OF BRISTOL,

WAS Father of the celebrated Lord Digby, and by no means inconsiderable himself, though checked by the circumstances of the times from making so great a figure in various lights, as fortune and his own talents seemed to promise. Marked for a season as a favorite by King James, he was eclipsed by the predominant lustre of the Duke of Buckingham, and traversed by the same impetuosity in his Spanish negotiations, to which his grave and stately temper had adapted him. Being attacked by that over-bearing man, he repelled and worsted him; and shone greatly among the discontented in Parliament: But the violences of that assembly soon disgusted his solemn disposition, for he that was not supple enough for a court, was by far too haughty for popularity. He would have been a suitable Minister for Austrian phlegm, or a proper Patriot in a Diet, which would have been content to proceed by remonstrance and memorial. A mercurial Favorite, and a military Senate overset him *.

In his youth he was a poet, and wrote

“ Verses on the death of Sir Henry Unton of Wadley, Berks.

“ Other poems;” one of which, an air for three voices, was set by H. Lawes, and published in his “ Ayres and dialogues.” Lond. 1653. fol.

“ A tract wherein is set down those motives and ties of religion, oaths, laws, loyalty and gratitude, which obliged him to adhere unto the King in the late unhappy wars in England.”

* Vide Clarendon, and Antony Wood, vol. 2. p. 163.

" A tract wherein he vindicates his honour and
 " innocency from having in any kind deserved that
 " injurious and merciless censure of being excepted
 " from pardon or mercy either in life or fortunes."
 These two pieces have the general title of his
 Apology.

" An appendix to the first tract," and printed
 together with both pieces, and " Two of his
 " speeches, at Caen 1647." thin folio. Reprinted
 1656. quarto.

" Answer to the Declaration of the House of
 " Commons, February 11, 1647, against making any
 " more addressees to the King." Caen 1648. quarto.

" An addition to the above M. S.

" Several letters in the Cabala."

Translation of Peter du Moulin's book, intituled,
 " A defence of the Catholic Faith, contained in the
 " book of King James against the answer of N.
 " Coeffeteau, &c." Lond. 1610. The dedication to
 the King is in the name of J. Sandford, his chaplain.

ULICK DE BURGH,
 MARQS. OF CLANRICKARDE,
 AND
 EARL OF ST. ALBANS.

HE was Son of the great Earl of Clanrickarde
 by that remarkable Woman the Lady Frances,
 sole daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsing-
 ham, widow of Sir Philip Sidney and of Robert Earl
 of Essex, and Mother of the Generals of the Parlia-
 ment's army in England and of the King's army in Ire-
 land, Robert the second, Earl of Essex, and this Lord
 Ulick,

Ulick, who is represented as a man of great honour, and though a steady Roman Catholic *, was a zealous servant of the King against the Irish rebels, succeeding the Marquis of Ormond in his Lieutenancy and ill success. He lost an immense estate in that kingdom, and being obliged to submit to the superior arms of the Parliament, he retired to England in 1657, and died within the year at his house called, Summer-hill, in Kent. He has left a large collection of papers relating to the affairs of the Irish rebellion: They were published imperfectly at London in 1722, in octavo, under the title of

“Memoirs of the Right Honourable the Marquis of Clanrickarde, Lord Deputy of Ireland, containing several original papers and letters of King Charles the Second, the Queen Mother, the Duke of York, the Duke of Lorraine, the Marquis of Ormond, Archbishop of Tuam, Lord Viscount Taaffe, &c. relating to the treaty between the Duke of Lorraine and the Irish Commissioners from February 1650, to August 1653. [said to be] Published from his Lordship’s original manuscript. To which is prefixed a Dissertation containing several curious observations concerning the Antiquities of Ireland.”

But a compleat edition has been lately given in folio by the present Earl, called,

“The Memoirs and Letters of Ulick Marquis of Clanrickarde and Earl of St. Albans, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of King Charles the First in that Kingdom during the Rebellion, Governor of the County and Town of Galway, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and Privy-Counsellor in England and Ireland. Printed from an

* His Mother turned Papist after Lord Essex’s death.

“ authentic manuscript, and now first published by
 “ the present Earl of Clanrickarde. Lond. 1757.
 “ With a Dedication to the King, and an account
 “ of the Family of De Burgh.”

The title of the new Edition is more proper than the former, as it is in reality little more than a collection of letters strung together to preserve the connection.

HENRY CAREY, EARL OF MONMOUTH.

THE depression of the Nobility, after the death of Charles the First, threw many of them into studious retirement; of which number this second Earl of Monmouth appears to have been the most laborious. He seems to have distrusted his own abilities, and to have made the fruits of his studies his amusement, rather than his method of fame. Though there are several large volumes translated by him, we have scarce any thing of his own composition; and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius. Antony Wood *, who lived so near his time, and who tells us that the Earl was made a Knight of the Bath at the Creation of Charles Prince of Wales in 1616, professes that he knows nothing more of him but the catalogue of his works, and that he died in 1661. In Sir Henry Chauncy's Hertfordshire, is the inscription on his monument in the church at Rickmansworth, which mentions his living forty one years in marriage with his Countess Martha, daughter of the Lord Treasurer Middlesex.

* Vol. 2. p. 257.

There are extant of his Lordship's no less than seven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo, besides the following

" Speech in the House of Peers, January 30, 1641, upon occasion of the present distractions, and of his Majesty's removal from Whitehall." Lond. 1641.

" Romulus and Tarquin, or, de Principe et Tyranno." Lond. 1637. 12mo. A translation from Marq. Virg. Malvezzi. Sir John Suckling has written a copy of Verses in praise of this translation, printed in his *Fragmenta aurea*. Lond. 1648.

" Historical relations of the united Provinces of Flanders." Lond. 1652. folio. Translated from Cardinal Bentivoglio.

" History of the wars in Flanders." Lond. 1654. folio. From the same author. Before this translation is the Earl of Monmouth's picture.

" Advertisements from Parnassus in two Centuries; with the politic touchstone." Lond. 1656. folio. From Boccalini.

" Politic discourses, in three books." Lond. 1657. folio. The original by Paul Paruta, a noble Venetian. To which is added, "A short Discourse," in which Paruta examines the whole course of his life.

" History of Venice, in two parts;" from the same author. Lond. 1658. folio. "With the wars of Cyprus," wherein the famous sieges of Nicosia and Famagosta, and the battle of Lepanto are contained.

" The use of the Passions." Lond. 1649. 8vo. And

" Man become guilty, or the corruption of his nature by sin." London. Both written in French by J. Francis Senault. Before the former is a good bust of the Earl engraved by Faithorne, who, when he took pains, was an admirable Engraver.

" The

"The history of the late wars of christendom."
1641. folio. I believe this, which Wood says he never saw, is the same work with his translation of "Sir Francis Biondi's history of the civil wars of England, between the houses of York and Lancaster *."

His Lordship began also to translate from the Italian, "Priorato's history of France," but died before he could finish it. It was completed by William Brent, Esq; and printed at London 1677.

MILD MAY FANE, EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

ALL I can say of this Lord, is, that he wrote

"A very small book of poems" which he gave to, and is still preserved in the library of Emanuel-College, Cambridge.

DUDLEY, LORD NORTH.

THE third Baron of this accomplished Family, was one of the finest Gentlemen in the court of King James, but in supporting that character dissipated and gamed away the greatest part of his fortune. In 1645, He appears to have acted with the Parliament, and was nominated by them to the administration of the Admiralty, in conjunction with the great Earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others. He lived to the age of eighty five, the latter part of which He passed in retirement, having written a small folio of miscellanies in prose and verse, under this title

* Vide Biogr. Brit. p. 2146.

"A Forest

“ A Forest promiscuous of several seasons’ productions. In four parts.” 1659. The prose, which is affected and obscure, with many quotations and allusions to Scripture and the Classics, consists of Essays, Letters, Characters in the manner of Sir Thomas Overbury, and devout Meditations on his Misfortunes. The Verse, though not very poetic, is more natural, and written with the genteel ease of a Man of Quality: A specimen of which, being very short, I shall produce*.

A I R.

- “ So full of courtly reverence,
- “ So full of formal fair respect,
- “ Carries a pretty double sense,
- “ Little more pleasing than neglect.
- “ It is not friendly, ’tis not free;
- “ It holds a distance half unkind:
- “ Such Distance between you and me
- “ May suit with yours, but not my mind.
- “ Oblige me in a more obliging way;
- “ Or know, such over-acting spoils the play.”

There is one set of a sort of sonnets, each of which begins with a successive letter of the Alphabet.

EDWARD SOMERSET,
MARQUIS OF WORCESTER,

A P P E A R S in a very different light in his public character, and in that of author: In the former he was an active zealot; in the latter, a fantastic projector and mechanic—in both very

credulous. Though literary character be the intention of this catalogue, it is impossible to give any idea of this Lord merely from the sole work that he has published, it being nothing more than, scarce so much as heads of chapters. His political character is so remarkable, that it opens and makes even his whimsicalness as a Writer less extraordinary. In short, this was the famous Earl of Glamorgan, so created by Charles the First, while heir apparent to the Marquis of Worcester. He was a bigotted Catholic, but in times when *that* was no dis-recommendation at court, and when it grew a merit. Being of a nature extremely enterprising, and a warm royalist, he was dispatched into Ireland by the King—Here History lays its finger, at least is interrupted by Controversy. The Censurers of King Charles charge that Prince with sending this Lord to negotiate with the Irish Rebel Catholics, and to bring over a great body of them for the King's service. The devotees of Charles would disculpate him, and accuse the Lord Glamorgan of forging powers from the King for that purpose. The Fact stands thus; the Treaty was discovered*; the Earl was imprisoned by the King's servants in Ireland†, was dismissed by them unpunished before the King's pleasure was known. The Parliament complained; the King disavowed the Earl, yet wrote to have any sentence against him suspended, renewed his confidence in him; nor did the Earl ever seem to resent the King's disavowal, which with much good-nature he imputed to the necessity of his Majesty's affairs. This mysterious business has been treated at large in a

* By the Parliament of England.

† See Lord Digby's and Glamorgan's letters on this affair in the *Parl. Hist.* vol. 14. p. 224.

book published in 1747 ; and again with an appendix, in 1756, called, " An Inquiry into the share " which King Charles the First had in the transac- " tions of the Earl of Glamorgan, &c." It is there strenuously asserted against Mr. Carte that the King was privy to the negotiation. Seven years elapsed without Mr. Carte's reply. Two months before he died, he was supposed to be the author of an advertisement promising an answer. From the treatise just mentioned, it appears plainly that the King was at least far from disapproving the attempt for his service ; that the oftener he disavowed it, the more faintly he denied it ; and that his best friends cannot but confess that He had delivered blank warrants or powers to the Earl ; and his Majesty's own letters seem to allow every latitude which the Earl took, or could take in filling them up. Thus stands the dispute—I cannot help forming an opinion, which, without reconciling, will comprehend what may be the strongest sentiments on either side. With the King's enemies I cannot but believe he commissioned the Earl to fetch Irish forces—With his Favourers, I cannot think him so much to blame if he did. It requires very primitive resignation in a Monarch to sacrifice his crown and his life, when persecuted by subjects of his own sect, rather than preserve both by the assistance of others of his subjects, who differed from him in ceremonials or articles of belief †. *The*

† His Majesty at least in accepting their support, would but have acted as a pious Princess has done since, whom no body will suspect of tenderness for heretics—In the last war the Empress Queen excused herself to the Pope, for making use of the Assistance of England, with this remarkable Expression " ces sont " des braves impies."

dreadful

dreadful Irish Papists, [and they certainly were horrid men] founded very pathetically in a party remonstrance of the Parliament: But when he was dipped in a civil war, can we in this age seriously impute it to him as a crime that He endeavoured to raise an army where-ever He could? His fault was not in proposing to bring over the Irish, but in having made them necessary to his affairs. Every body knew that He wanted to do without them, all that he could have done with them. He had found the crown in possession of greater power than is fit to be trusted in a single hand: He had exerted it to the utmost. Could a man, who had stretched every string of prerogative, consent with a good grace to let it be curtailed?—I argue for the man, not for the particular man. I think Charles to be pitied, because few men in his situation would have acted better.——I am sure if he had acted with more wisdom it had been worse for us! It required a nobleness of soul and an effort of understanding united, neither of which he possessed, to prefer the happiness of Mankind to his own Will. He had been bred in a Palace; what idea could that give him of the wretchedness of a Cottage? Besides, Charles did not desire to oppress the poor: He wanted to humble, perhaps to enslave some free Speakers in the House of Commons, who possibly, by the by, he knew were ambitious, interested, worthless men. He did not know, or did not reflect, that by enslaving or silencing two or three hundred bad men, he would entail slavery on millions of poor honest men and on their posterity. He did not consider that if he might send a Member to the Tower, an hundred of his subaltern Ministers would, without his knowledge, send a thousand poor men to jail. He did not know that by his,

his becoming King of the Parliament, his Lords, nay, his very Custom-house Officers, would become the Tyrants of the rest of his Subjects. How seldom does a Crisis happen like that under Henry the Seventh, when the insolence of the little Tyrants the Nobility is grown to such a pitch that it becomes necessary for the great Tyrant the King to trust liberty in the hands of the Commons, as a balance between him and his Lords!—It is more seriously objected to Charles, that to obtain their assistance, he granted terms to his catholic subjects very unsuitable to the character of a protestant martyr King, as he has been represented. Yet they are his friends who give weight to this objection: If they would allow what was true, and what appeared clearly from his Majesty's letter, when Prince, to Pope Gregory 15th, that Charles had been originally not only not averse to the Romish religion, but had thought the union of the two professions very practicable and consistent, it would cease to appear extraordinary, that he should very readily make concessions to a party whom he believed his friends, in order to prevent being forced to make concessions to his Enemies. With his principles, could Charles avoid thinking that it was better to grant great indulgences to catholic Bishops, than to be obliged to consent to the depression or even suppression of Episcopacy in England? The convocation itself perhaps would not have thought Charles much in the wrong. Yet it is certain that the King sent orders to the Marquis of Ormond to endeavour to disunite the papists and turn their arms on one another, rather than grant them more indulgences *. In my opinion, a toleration to Papists

* Parl. Hist. vol. 14. p. 95.

is preferable to intrigues for making them cut one another's throats.—But to return to Glamorgan——

The King, with all his affection for the Earl, in * one or two letters to others mentions his want of judgment.—Perhaps his Majesty was glad to trust to his indiscretion. With *that* his Lordship seems greatly furnished. We find him taking oaths upon oaths to the Pope's Nuntio, with promises of unlimited obedience both to his Holiness and his Delegate; and † begging five hundred pounds of the Irish Clergy to enable him to embark and fetch fifty thousand pounds, like an Alchemist, who demands a trifle of money for the secret of making gold. In another letter He promises two hundred thousand crowns, ten thousand arms for foot, two thousand cases of pistols, eight hundred barrels of powder, and thirty or forty ships well provided! It is certain that He and his Father wasted an immense sum in the King's cause, of all which merits and zeal his Majesty was so sensible, that he gave the Earl the most extraordinary patent that perhaps was ever granted ‡, the chief powers of which were to make him Generalissimo of three armies, and Admiral, with nomination of his Officers, to enable him to raise money by selling his Majesty's woods, wardships, customs, and prerogatives, and to create by § blank patents, to be filled up at Glamorgan's

* Birch's Inquiry, p. 124.

† Ib. 219.

‡ Vide Collins's peerage in Beaufort.

§ If the Earl had abused the King's power before, how came his Majesty to trust him again? To trust him with blank powers? And of a nature so unknown? The House of Lords did not question the reality of the second commission, which yet was more incre-

morgan's pleasure, from the rank of Marquis to Baronet. If any thing could justify the delegation of such authority, besides his Majesty's having lost all authority when he conferred it, it was the promise with which the King concluded of bestowing the Princess Elizabeth on Glamorgan's Son. It was time to adopt him into his Family, when He had into his Sovereignty. This patent the Marquis after the Restoration gave up to the House of Peers. He did not long survive that Æra, dying in 1667, after he had published the following amazing piece of folly,

“ A century of the names and scantlings of
 “ such inventions as at present I can call to mind to
 “ have tried and perfected, [my former notes be-
 “ ing lost] &c.” First, printed in the year 1663,
 and re-printed in 1746. It is a very small piece,
 containing a dedication to Charles the second;
 another to both houses of Parliament, in which
 he affirms having, in the presence of Charles the
 First, performed many of the feats mentioned in
 his book; a table of contents, and the work itself,
 which is but a table of contents neither, being a
 list of an hundred projects, most of them impos-
 sibilities, but all of which he affirms having disco-
 vered the art of performing. Some of the easiest
 seem to be, how to write with a single line; with
 a point; how to use all the Senses indifferently for
 each other, as, to talk by colours, and to read by
 the taste, to make an unsinkable ship; how to do
 and to prevent the same thing; how to sail against
 wind and tide; how to form an universal character;
 how to converse by jangling bells out of tune;
 how to take towns or prevent their being taken;
 how to write in the dark; how to cheat with dice;
 incredible than the former; especially if the former
 had been forged.

and,

and, in short, how to fly. Of all these wonderful inventions the last but one seems the only one of which his Lordship has left the secret: And by * two of the others, it appears that the renowned Bishop Wilkins was but the Marquis's disciple.— But perhaps too much has been said on so fantastic a Man. No wonder He believed Transubstantiation, when he believed that himself could work impossibilities!

As I would by no means swell this Catalogue unnecessarily, I shall under the article of this Marquis of Worcester say a little of his Father, in whose name two or three pieces are published, and yet without constituting him an author.

He † appears to have been a worthy and disinterested Man, living with credit and character at his castle of Ragland during the peaceable part of King Charles's reign, and defending it for him at his own expence till the very conclusion of the war, it being the last garrison that surrendered. The Marquis, the richest of the Peers, spent his fortune in the cause, and died a prisoner soon after the demolition of his castle, the articles of the capitulation having been violated. One Dr. Thomas Bayly, son of the author of the Practice of Piety, had found his Lordship in the Welsh mountains, had given him serviceable information of the approach of the enemy, and having been witness to some conversations on religion between the King, who was twice sheltered at Ragland, and the Marquis, who had early embraced the Catholic religion, Dr. Bayly, as preparatory to his own subsequent change, published in the year 1649, a book called

* The universal character, and the art of flying.

† A. Wood, vol. 2. pages 98, 99, 100.

“ Certamen

“ Certamen religiosum *, or a conference between King Charles the First, and Henry late Marquis of Worcester, concerning religion, in Ragland-castle, 1646.” This piece gave great offence, and was answered by Hamon L’Estrange, by Christopher Cartwright of York, and by an advertisement of Dr. Heylin, the Editor of King Charles’s works, wherein they asserted that the conference was the fiction of Bayly, and had nothing resembling his Majesty’s style. Bayly returned abuse on Heylin in another book called “ Herba parietis;” and to ascertain the capacity of the Marquis for such a controversy, which had been called in question, He published

“ The † golden apophthegms of King Charles the First, and Henry Marquis of Worcester, &c.” Lond. 1660, one sheet in quarto. In another place ‡ Wood calls this little piece

“ Worcester’s Apophthegms, or witty sayings of the Right Honourable Henry late Marquis and Earl of Worcester, &c.” In both places Wood says this was borrowed from the work of an anonymous author, called

“ Witty apophthegms delivered at several times, and upon several occasions by King James the First, King Charles the First, the Marquis of Worcester, Francis Lord Bacon, and Sir Thomas More.” Lond. 1658. octavo.

I suppose the date 1650 of the second title is a mistake for 1660, because a book printed in fifty could not be borrowed from one published in the year fifty-eight. What wit there was in King James’s bon-mots, we pretty well know: Having

* A. Wood, vol. 1. p. 568.

† Ib. p. 569.

‡ Vol. 2. p. 99.

never seen the collection in question, I can only judge of the Marquis's wit from a saying recorded by Antony Wood. His Lordship being made prisoner was committed to the custody of the Black-rod, who then lived in Covent-garden: The noble Marquis, says his historiographer *, demanded of Dr. Bayly and others in his company, *what they thought of fortune-tellers?* It was answered, *That some of them spoke shrewdly.* Whereupon the Marquis said, "It was told me by some of them, before ever I was a Catholic, that I should die in a Convent; but I never believed them before now, yet I hope they will not bury me in a Garden!"——I am not eager to see more proofs of his Capacity!

* Ibid.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

INDEX

TO THE First Volume.

ROYAL AUTHORS.

	Page.
I. <i>Richard the First,</i>	15
II. <i>Edward the Second,</i>	19
III. <i>Henry the Eighth,</i>	20
IV. <i>Queen Catherine Parr,</i>	25
V. <i>Edward the Sixth,</i>	28
VI. <i>Queen Mary,</i>	30
VII. <i>Queen Elizabeth,</i>	32
VIII. <i>James the First,</i>	39
IX. <i>Charles the First,</i>	42
X. <i>James the Second,</i>	45

NOBLE AUTHORS.

	Died.	Page.
1 <i>SIR John Oldcastle Lord Cobham,</i>	1417	49
2 <i>John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester,</i>	1470	51
3 <i>Antony Widville Earl Rivers,</i>	1483	56
4 <i>Nicholas Lord Vaux,</i>	1523	65
5 <i>John Bourchier Lord Berners,</i>	1532	67
6 <i>George Boleyn Viscount Rochford,</i>	1536	69
7 <i>John Lord Lumley,</i>	15—	71
8 <i>Henry Parker Lord Morley,</i>	15—	72
9 <i>Henry Howard Earl of Surrey,</i>	1547	74
10 <i>Edmund Lord Sheffield</i>	1548	84
	11	Ed.

I N D E X.

		Died. Page.
11	<i>Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset</i>	1552 84
12	<i>Henry Lord Stafford,</i>	1558 87
13	<i>Francis Hastings Earl of Huntingdon,</i>	1561 88
14	<i>William Powlett Marq. of Winchester,</i>	1598 89
15	<i>William Cecil Lord Burleigh,</i>	1598 90
16	<i>Robert Devereux Earl of Essex,</i>	1601 93
17	<i>Edward Vere Earl of Oxford,</i>	1603 113
18	<i>Thomas Sackville Lord Buckburst,</i>	1608 115
19	<i>Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury,</i>	1612 118
20	<i>Henry Howard Earl of Northampton,</i>	1614 119
21	<i>Lord Chancellor Elefmere,</i>	1617 126
22	<i>Sir Francis Bacon Visc. St. Albans,</i>	1626 127
23	<i>Sir Fulke Greville Lord Brooke,</i>	1628 ib.
24	<i>George Carew Earl of Totness,</i>	1629 132
25	<i>William Herbert Earl of Pembroke,</i>	1630 133
26	<i>Sir Dudley Carleton Visc. Dorchester,</i>	1631 135
27	<i>Edward Cecil Visc. Wimbledon,</i>	1638 137
28	<i>Robert Carey Earl of Monmouth,</i>	1639 139
29	<i>Henry Montague Earl of Manchester,</i>	1642 141
30	<i>Robert Greville Lord Brooke,</i>	1643 ib.
31	<i>Lord Keeper Littleton,</i>	1645 144
32	<i>Arthur Lord Capel</i>	1648 145
33	<i>Edward Lord Herbert of Chisbury,</i>	1648 146
34	<i>James Stanly Earl of Derby,</i>	1651 149
35	<i>John Digby Earl of Bristol,</i>	1652 151
36	<i>Ulick de Burgh Marquis of Clanrick- arde, and Earl of St. Albans,</i>	1657 152
37	<i>Henry Carey Earl of Monmouth,</i>	1661 154
38	<i>Mildmay Fane Earl of Westmorland,</i>	1665 156
39	<i>Dudley Lord North,</i>	1666 ib.
40	<i>Edw. Somerset Marq. of Worcester,</i>	1667 157